The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Event of the Hour in the United States Senate.

First Speech of the First Colored Senator.

The Chamber Crowded with a Great Gathering.

THE SCENES DURING THE DELIVERY.

Prospects of the San Domingo Treaty--The Tariff Bill Likely to be Considered--The Case of Butler of Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—At 1 o'clock to-day Senator REVELS rose to address the Senate on the Georgia bill. Not in a long time has more interest been felt in a maiden speech, or more curiosity evinced as to what was to be said, and the mode and manner of the saying. At 12 o'clock the galleries were apparently as well filled as they possibly could be, but somehow the crowds that came after managed to find accommodation such as it was, and every portion of the Chamber presented an appearance which would have pleased and delighted the sternest champion of equal rights and social equality. Among the male spectators, the colored race largely predominated; in fact, that portion of the Chamber was almost entirely monopolized by them. The ladies' gallery was about equally divided between the white and colored. The Diplomatic Gallery was the only place where a dark face was not to be seen, but on this occasion it was not filled with diplomats, but with the relatives of Senators who were unable to obtain admission elsewhere. The interest on the floor was scarcely less than that exhibited in the galleries. When the tedious business of the morning hour was nearly finished, and 1 o'clock approached, Mr. REVELS became the cynosure of all eyes. Representatives from the other House dropped in and quietly took their seats on the sofas, or lounged around Senators' desks in or in the vicinity of the cloak rooms. Mr. MORTON was entitled to the floor, but gave way to Mr. REVELS. When he stood up in his seat a murmur ran through the Chamber. There was a flutter in the galleries and a straining of necks down into the arena below. Senators wheeled their chairs, making the colored Senator the focus of their observation. Mr. REVELS appeared no way embarrassed. Bending across the desk of Mr. GILBERT, he exchanged a few words with Senator FENTON, who smilingly resigned him his more advantageous seat. Mr. FENTON was on his right hand, and Mr. TIPTON on his left, both facing and paying him the closest attention. Behind him was Mr. CARPENTER; immediately in front Mr. HOWELL. Senator CAMERON, close by, gave kind encouragement in smiles and approving nods, and in the immediate vicinity was Gov. ANTHONY, dignifiedly attentive. Four or five benches away might be seen Mr. SUMNER as pleased, apparently, as if he was the recipient of the deep attention, and evidently under the influence of the sweetest emotion. CARL SCHURZ came from the Democratic side of the House to lend his countenance or hear the better. Mr. REVEL'S first few sentences satisfied his numerous friends that his speech would be a success and a triumph. His delivery was excellent, and as he went along he convinced even the most prejudiced that he was at least a good elocutionist. On the Democratic side of the chamber Mr. MCCREERY sat half averted, talking occasionally when he found any one willing to listen to him, but he paid attention to what was being said, his assumed indifference to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS was too uneasy to remain in his own seat, but went for comfort and consolation to Mr. THURMAN, who did not give him much, but kept on at his seemingly important task of sorting papers and letters. The prominent members of the other House were, BUTLER, who took a position very near SUMNER and remained standing all the while, saying not a word to any one; GARFIELD, who made himself comfortable on a lounge; SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, and LAFLIN. There was BANKS and PRUYN among a knot of Republicans, and BENNETT and STARKWEATHER. Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS came down from the State Department, and other gentlemen prominent in official life were also present. Mr. REVELS' speech will be found in another column, and will doubtless be read with interest. It made an excellent impression on the impressionable. It occupied exactly thirty minutes in the delivery, and there is very little in it that can be made the subject of bitter or unfavorable criticism. Mr. MORTON continued the debate on the bill, and in the first sentence of his speech congratulated Mr. REVELS on his speech, and the country that, in exchanging him for JEFFERSON DAVIS, it had not lost anything in ability, and had gained much in patriotism and loyalty here. There were no demonstrations of dissent or approval when Mr. REVELS took his seat. Comments, which rose to a very audible pitch—so much so that the Vice-President called for order more than once—were made, and that was all. The congratulations which the colored orator received when he sat down were numerous and flattering. First came Mr. SUMNER, who shook him by the hand; then POMEROY and BULLOCK; the Governor of Georgia next, STEWART and NYE and one or two colored men, Mr. BLODGETT, of Georgia, Senator SPRAGUE and Mr. EDMUNDS, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. CARPENTER and others. The galleries slowly thinned out, and would have scattered more rapidly had they not been detained by a strong speech from Mr. MORTON against the Bingham amendment. There is no prospect of a vote on the bill for some days yet.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The position of the San Domingo treaty in the Senate is attracting much attention, and the adverse vote in the Senate Committee, yesterday, has had the effect to bring to the surface the fact that the treaty has a much larger number of supporters than was supposed. I hasten to correct my dispatch of last evening by saying that the two affirmative votes in Committee were Messrs. MORTON and HARLAN, instead of MORTON and CAMERON. The latter was fully expected to vote for the treaty, and had intimated as much on several occasions. The main opposition to the treaty will come from New-England, and Messrs. SUMNER and FERRY will be conspicuous on that side from present appearances; but the treaty will have the support of Messrs. CONKLING, MORTON and CAMERON, and the debate, especially if it shall occur in open session, will be vigorous and able. Mr. SUMNER will have his hands full, in view of his support of buying Alaska, in explaining his opposition to fertile San Domingo.

GOVERNORSHIP OF MONTANA.

The Senate Committee on Territories took up the nomination of Mr. POTTS, of Ohio, for the Governorship of Montana, before [illegible]

report against his confirmation. This must not be regarded as an expression of a want of confidence in the [illegible]. Mr. ASHLEY has been working very hard to secure his own retention, and the action of the Committee goes to show that his opponents and those of his friends prevailed with them.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

It is again necessary to say that the report telegraphed from here last night that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had agreed to report in favor of granting belligerent rights to Cuba is untrue. No such report has been agreed upon, and the fact has been developed in Committee that no such report can be agreed upon unless some unlooked for changes take place in the views of the members.

THE TARIFF AND TAXES.

Gen. SCHENCK announced his intention today of pressing the consideration of the Tariff bill hereafter without cessation, and to that end he should ask for an evening session to-morrow, in order to give an opportunity for general debate. Then he proposed to bring the House down to the consideration of the items of the bill. Two speeches were made on the subject today, one by Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, in favor of protection, and one by Mr. WINANS, of Ohio, against protection. It will be encouraging intelligence for the people to learn that public sentiment is finally making itself felt in the Ways and Means Committee, and that they are now engaged in another revision of the Tax bill. One result is that the duty on railroad iron, which was raised by the new bill, has been restored to the old rates. Other changes of a like character will probably follow. Mr. ALLISON speaks to-morrow, and there is much interest expressed to hear him.

THE CASE OF BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE.

The Military Committee today reported the case of BUTLER, of Tennessee. There were two reports, the Committee being equally divided: Messrs. STOUGHTON, NEGLEY, ASPER and PACKARD recommended censure; Messrs. LOGAN, COBB, MORGAN and SLOCUM recommended expulsion. The reports and evidence were ordered to be printed, and the case will come up again in a day or two. The probability is that a vote of condemnation and censure will prevail, though it is difficult to see wherein the case is more deserving of charitable treatment than that of WHITTEMORE. The palliating circumstance, if there is any, is that it is proven beyond doubt that the money consideration was secondary, and that Mr. BUTLER never used any of it for his own personal purposes, but devoted the whole of it to campaign expenses. In the matter of Mr. BROOKS, whose name has been mentioned, the testimony shows that no consideration was ever received by him, and that he never even had any knowledge of the fact that the party whose son finally received the appointment, had reimbursed the expenses of the mother of the boy who was to have received it, and who had come from Europe for that purpose, only to find that his physical health could not pass the test of the regular examination.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD BILL.

The Air Line Railroad bill came very near securing final action today, failing of success only by the expiration of the morning hour. It will probably pass to-morrow. An amendment was added today, however, which virtually renders the charter valueless, by providing that Congress may at any time revise, change or abrogate it. This involves an interference with a vested right which will effectually prevent any rights from becoming vested in it. There has been no organized opposition to the bill on the part of the existing companies, so the charge recently made that they filled the floor of the House with lobbyists and the pockets of members with passes is utterly untrue; while they have rejected all the proffers of aid from the professional lobby workers here, who never fail to manifest their presence when matters of this kind are before Congress, the confidence of the existing lines that the new line will never be constructed seems to be complete.

SPECIE IN CONGRESS.

The jingle of bright new silver dollars was quite a feature in the House today, as well as suggestive of specie payment. The coinage was of 1870, from the mint at Carson City, Nevada, and a hundred or more of the strange visitors were distributed by Representative FITCH, of that State, as specimens of its products which no tariff could protect.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters—Aaron Poer, Navasota, Texas; Charles E. Brown, Chillicothe, Ohio; William Miller, Jr., Greenville, Ala.; James A. B. Stone, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Artemus Doolittle, Calumet, Mich.; John Henry Barnes, Medford, Mass.

Lieut.-Commander J. N. Miller to be Commander; Lieuts. Mexico and Keyser to be Lieutenant-Commanders; Passed Assistant Paymasters Mead and Watkins to be Paymasters; Lieuts. Nelson, Kells and McCaurly to be Lieutenant-Commanders; Ensign Bell to be Lieutenant.

Capt. Hunt, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be Major of the First Cavalry; First Lieuts. Gunbber and Parker to be Captains of Cavalry. There are other naval and military nominations of minor importance.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today confirmed the nomination of DANIEL E. SICKLES as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain. The vote was—yeas 45, nays 12. The nomination had been pending since the 6th of December. GEORGE OULTON stands confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of California, the motion to reconsider in his case having been defeated.

THE FRENCH CABLE DIFFICULTY.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has submitted a report in regard to the French Atlantic Cable. The conclusion, as the result of investigation, is that there can be no just grounds for the threatened discrimination against the French company, which is proposed by legislation in the Senate. While a general law should be speedily adopted which shall affect all companies alike, it would be unwise and unjust to go back so as to reach injuriously either of the existing Atlantic or any other cable. The ground urged for legislative enactment against the French cable, because France denies to the United States or its citizens the right to lay a cable to connect with the coast of France, is not tenable. That difficulty is likely to be of temporary existence. It is now quite well settled that France will reconsider the exclusive grant made to the concessionaires of the Franco-American cable. Besides the probabilities of the ratification of a convention between the two Governments, by which neutrality and reciprocity will form the general basis, it is understood that the Company itself is in negotiation with the French Government for the relinquishment of the monopoly which their concession guarantees. Of the bill which the report accompanies, the Committee say:

"It is universal in its application. It protects the Government of the United States as well as the people, and settles certain conditions upon which all privileges of this character shall be granted and by which the cables shall be conducted."

NOTICE OF THE APPROACH OF STORMS.

General Order No. 29, from the head-quarters of the army, publishes the joint resolution, approved Feb. [illegible], authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the Northern Lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms, and says:

"The Chief Signal Officer of the army is charged, subject to the direction of the Secretary of War, with the special duties of the observation, and giving notice by telegraph and signal of the approach and force of storms under the provisions of this resolution. The undertaking thus imposed upon the Secretary of War is for the benefit of the [illegible] It is therefore expected that all commanding officers will afford every facility for its successful discharge, and all scientific establishments, commercial associations and others are requested to aid by their co-operation in its accomplishment."

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The President and Mrs. GRANT this afternoon attended the wedding of Miss ROMAINE GOLDSBORO to Mr. OVERBECK, the Austrian Consul to China, at the residence of Admiral DAHLGREN. The Secretary of War and other Cabinet officers, several foreign Ministers and attachés of the legations with their families, and the intimate friends of the bride and her family and of the bridegroom, were also present at the wedding.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

The resignation of Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Brevet Major-General, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 14, 1870.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 16.

Mr. ROSS forwarded to the Clerk and had read certain statements contained in a Washington newspaper of this morning, intimating that certain correspondence in connection with the sale of the Black Bob Shawnee lands, of which he (ROSS) had charge, had been garbled in its publication in consequence of material omissions. He said it was true that the documents referred to had been prepared under his direction, but that he had embraced in it only such matters as he considered essential to a proper understanding of the facts by the Senate, his object being to save unnecessary expense in printing and facilitate an intelligent presentation of the case. A letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Interior, and reciting these facts, was also read by request of Mr. ROSS.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. WILSON presented the memorial of a committee appointed at a convention of colored people residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, representing that a recent treaty violated their rights as to lands owned by them, and was in many respects outrageous. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to facilitate postal intercourse with foreign countries, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

It authorizes the Postmaster-General to prescribe and regulate the rates of United States postage upon letters forwarded to and received from foreign countries with which international postal charges are not established by postal treaties or conventions; provided that the United States postage on such letters shall not in any case exceed the sum of ten cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under.

THE GEORGIA BILL—SPEECH OF MR. REVELS.

At 1 o'clock the Georgia bill was taken up, the galleries being thronged in anticipation of a speech by Mr. REVELS, the colored Senator from Mississippi, who had been announced to speak on the subject. Mr. MORTON, who was entitled to the floor, said he would yield it in favor of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. REVELS then commenced his remarks, which during their entire delivery were listened to with the closest attention by the Senate, and the audience which densely filled the galleries. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I rise at this particular juncture in the discussion of the Georgia bill with feelings which, perhaps, never before entered into the experience of any member of this body. I rise, too, with misgivings as to the propriety of lifting my voice at this early period after my admission in the Senate. Perhaps it were wiser for me, so inexperienced in the details of Senatorial duty, to remain a passive listener in the progress of this debate; but when I remember that my term is short, and that the issues with which this bill is fraught are momentous in their present and future influence upon the well-being of my race, I would seem indifferent to the importance of the hour and recreant to the high trust imposed upon me if necessitated to lend my voice on behalf of the loyal people of the South. I therefore waive all thoughts as to the propriety of entering into this discussion, breaking through a generally-understood etiquette of this body. When questions arise which bear upon the safety and protection of the loyal white and colored population of those States lately in rebellion, I cannot allow any thought as to the mere propriety to enter into my consideration of duty. The responsibilities of being the exponent of such a constituency as I have the honor to represent are fully appreciated by me. I bear about me daily the keenest sense of their weight, and the feeling prompts me now to lift my voice for the first time in this council chamber of the nation—and, Sir, I stand today on this floor to appeal for protection from the strong arm of the Government for her loyal children irrespective of color and race, who are citizens of the Southern States, and particularly of the great State of Georgia. I am well aware, Sir, that the idea is abroad that an antagonism exists between the whites and blacks, that that race which the nation raised from the degradation of slavery and endowed with full and unqualified rights and privileges of citizenship, are intent upon power at whatever price it can be gained. It has been the well-considered purpose and aim of a class not confined to the South, to spread this charge over the land, and their efforts are as vigorous today to educate the people of this nation into the belief as they were at the close of the war. It was not uncommon to find this same class even during the rebellion prognosticating a servile war—it may have been that the wish was father to the thought, and, Sir, as the recognized representative of my down-trodden people, I deny the charge, and hurl it back into the teeth of those who make it, and who, I believe, have not a true and conscientious desire to further the interests of the whole South. Certainly, any one possessing a knowledge of the colored population of my own, or any other States, need not be reminded of the noble conduct of that people under the most trying circumstances in the history of the late war, when they were beyond the protection of the Federal forces. While the Confederate Army pressed into its ranks every white male capable of bearing arms, the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the Southern soldiers were left defenceless and in the power of the blacks, upon whom the chains of slavery were still riveted, and to bind those chains the closer was the real issue for which so much life and property were sacrificed. And now, Sir, I ask, how did that race act? Did they, in those days of Confederate weakness and impotence, evince the malignity of which we hear so much? Granting, for the sake of argument, that they were ignored and besotted, which I do not believe, yet, with all their supposed ignorance and credulity, they, in their way, understood as fully as you or I the awful import of the contest. They knew if the gallant corps of national soldiers were beaten back, and their flag trailed in the dust, that it was the presage of still heavier bondage. They longed, too, as their fathers did before them, for the advent of that epoch over which was shed the hallowed light of inspiration itself. They desired, too, with their fathers, to welcome the feet of the strangers, shod with the peaceful preparation of good news. Weary years of bondage had told their tale of sorrow to the court of Heaven. In the councils of the Great Father of all they knew the adjudication of their case; albeit delayed for years, in which patient suffering had nearly exhausted itself, would in the end bring the boon for which they sighed—God's most blessed gift to his creatures—the inestimable boon of liberty. They waited, and they waited patiently. In the absence of their masters they protected the virtue and chastity of defenceless women. Think, Sir, for a moment what the condition of this land would be today if the slave population had risen in servile insurrection against those who, month by month, were fighting to perpetuate that institution which brought them all the evils of which they complained. Where would have been the security for property, female chastity and childhood's innocence? The bloody counterpart of such a story of cruelty and wrong would have been paralleled only in those chapters of Jewish history, as recorded by JOSEPHUS, or in the still later atrocities of that reign of terror which sent the unfortunate LOUIS XVI. and MARIE ANTOINETTE to the scaffold. Nay, the deeds in that drama of cold-blooded butchery would have out-Heroded the most diabolical acts of HEROD himself.

Mr. President, I maintain that the past record of my race is a true index of the feelings which today animate them. They bear toward their former masters no revengeful thoughts, no hatred, no animosities. They aim not to elevate themselves by sacrificing one single interest of their white fellow-citizens; they ask but the rights which are theirs by God's universal law, and which are the natural outgrowth, the logical sequence of the condition in which the legislative enactments of this nation have placed them. They appeal to you and to me, to see that they receive that protection which alone will enable them to pursue their daily avocations with success, and enjoy the liberties of citizenship on the same footing with their white neighbors and friends. I do not desire simply to defend my own race from unjust and unmerited charges, but I also desire to place upon record an expression of my full and entire confidence in that integrity of purpose with which I believe the President, Congress and the Republican Party will meet these questions, so prolific of weal or woe not only to my own people, but to the whole South. They have been, so far as I can read the history of the times, influenced by no spirit of petty tyranny. The poet has well said:

> "O! it is excellent
> To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
> To use it like a giant."

And how have they used that power lodged in them by the people? In acts of cruelty and oppression toward those who sought to rend in twain this goodly fabric of our fathers, the priceless heritage of so much hardship and endurance in Revolutionary times? Let the reconstruction enactments answer the interrogation. No poor words of mine are needed to defend the wise and beneficent legislation which has been extended alike to white and colored citizens. The Republican Party is not inflamed, as some would fain have the country believe, against the white population of the South; its borders are wide enough for all truly loyal men to find within them peace and repose from the din and discord of angry faction. And be that loyal man white or black, that great party of our Republic will, if consistent with the record it has already made for posterity, throw around him the same impartial security in his pursuit of liberty and happiness. If a certain class of the South had accepted in good faith the benevolent overtures which were offered to them, with no niggard hand, today would not find our land still harassed with feuds and contentions.

I remarked, Mr. President, that I rose to plead for protection for the defenceless race, who now send their delegation to the seat of Government to sue for that which this Congress alone can secure to them. And here let me say further, the people of the North owe to the colored race a deep obligation which it is no easy matter to fulfill. When the Federal armies were thinned by death and disaster, and sombre clouds overhung the length and breadth of the Republic, and the very air was pregnant with the rumors of foreign interference—in those dark days of defeat, whose memories even yet haunt us as an ugly dream—from what source did our nation in its seeming death-throes gain additional and new-found power? It was the sable sons of the South that valiantly rushed to the rescue and but for their intrepidity and ardent daring many a Northern fireside would miss today paternal counsel or a brother's love. Sir, I repeat the fact that the colored race saved to the noble women of New-England and the Middle States the men on whom they lean today for security and safety. Many of my race, the representatives of these men on the field of battle, sleep in the countless graves of the South. If those quiet resting-places of our honored dead could speak today what a mighty voice, like to "the rushing of a mighty wind," would come up from those sepulchral homes. Could we resist the eloquent pleadings of their appeal? Ah, Sir, I think that the question of immediate and ample protection for the loyal people of Georgia would lose its legal technicalities, and we would cease to hesitate in our provisions for their instant relief. Again, I regret this delay on other grounds. The taunt is frequently flung at us that a Nemesis more terrible than the Greek personation of the anger of the gods awaits her hour of direful retribution. We are told that at no distant day a great uprising of the American people will demand that these Reconstruction acts of Congress be undone and blotted forever from the annals of legislative enactment. I inquire, Sir, if this delay in affording protection to the loyalists of the State of Georgia does not lend an uncomfortable significancy to this boasting sneer with which we so often meet? Delay is perilous at best, for it is as true in legislation as in physic, that the longer we procrastinate to apply the proper remedies, the more chronic becomes the malady that we seek to heal. The land wants such

> "As dare with vigor execute the laws.
> Her festered members must be lanced and tented.
> He's a bad surgeon that for pity spares
> The part corrupted till the gangrene spread,
> And all the body perish. He that's merciful
> Unto the bad is cruel to the good."

Mr. REVELS then reviewed the history of affairs in Georgia, stating that at the election in November, 1867, for members to the State Convention thirty thousand white and eighty thousand colored votes were polled, and a number of colored delegates elected. A Constitution was framed and ratified and a Legislature, elected under it, was convened. After all this, supposing they had passed beyond Congressional control, the rebel element in the Legislature asserted itself, and many of those whose disabilities had been removed by the State Convention, which comprised a number of colored members, joined in the declaration which was made by that Legislature, that a man having more than an eighth of African blood in his veins was ineligible to office. These very men to whom the Republican Party extended all the rights and privileges of citizenship, of which they had deprived themselves, denied political equality to a large majority of their fellow-citizens. Twenty-eight members were expelled on Dec. 29, 1869. An act of Congress was passed requiring the reassembling of the persons declared elected by the military commander, the restoration of the expelled members and the rejection of others who were disqualified. All the conditions had now been complied with, and having ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments, Georgia presented herself for recognition. The Bingham amendment proposed to legalize the organization of 1868, and would legalize the act of the Legislature in appointing the Judge who had decided in favor of a class distinction in the State. As a means of future protection for loyal Georgians, he desired these terms should commence from the date of the present legislation. He asked this in the name of one hundred thousand white and colored citizens of the State, and reminded the Senate that "he who permitted oppression shared the crime."

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. REVELS received the congratulations of many Republican Senators and others, and then the immense audience in the galleries, which included many persons of color, slowly dispersed.

Mr. MORTON, in complimenting Mr. REVELS on his speech, expressed the opinion that in the exchange which had been made by which that gentleman occupied the place of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Senate had lost nothing in intelligence, while it had gained much in patriotism and loyalty. He proceeded to argue that the Government of Georgia was provisional, and would so continue until actually represented in Congress; that the inference from the opposite theory was that the State had been denied representation when she was entitled to it, and had been treated badly by Congress. He claimed that in the reconstruction legislation Congress simply exercised the power of guaranteeing a republican form of government, but had never assumed to give a particular construction to the Constitution of a State, as did the Bingham amendment in declaring the length of the terms of the present State officers. He also argued that the substantial reason for the report of the Judiciary Committee in 1869, against the admission of Mr. HILL as a Senator from Georgia, was that the organization of the Legislature was void from the beginning.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN inquired whether in that event the action of the Legislature in ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment would hold good?

Mr. MORTON replied that he concurred in the opinion set forth in a former report of the Judiciary Committee that that action was not valid, because the defects in the organization went to a violation of the fundamental law that created the body.

Mr. MORTON went on to review the whole question, and to controvert the positions assumed by Mr. THURMAN, particularly with reference to the validity of the composition of the Georgia Legislature. He quoted from the laws of the State to show that provision was expressly made for the admission of minority candidates for the Legislature, when the person receiving the highest number of votes was notoriously ineligible. This ineligibility was known to exist at the time of the election, and candidates were voted for simply because they were rebels, and were excluded from office under the Fourteenth Amendment. In regard to the tenure of office, he showed that it was not in contemplation of law that these terms should begin until the State took her place in the Union; that BULLOCK did not become Governor until then, and that the whole State Government was now regarded as merely provisional. The proposed Bingham amendment, he said, was today a source of exultation to the extreme or Southern wing of the Democratic Party, and he opposed it as a violation of justice and of human rights.

Mr. HOWARD then took the floor, but yielded to a motion by Mr. WILLIAMS, to go into Executive Session, which, after an ineffectual effort by Mr. TRUMBULL to prolong the session so as to dispose of the bill, was agreed to.

The Senate then, at 3½ o'clock, went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PETERS presented papers from the State Department relative to the sword of Gen. MONTGOMERY, now in possession of J. T. HARROVER, in the City of Washington, who is willing to dispose of it. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

ANOTHER CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case of HUNT against SHELDON, declaring SHELDON entitled to the seat, and gave notice that he would call it up next Wednesday.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. BEAMAN, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, addressed the House in reply to and in denial of statements made by Mr. BECK last Friday, in regard to the expenditures of the Government, which Mr. BECK alleged would reach nearly $400,000,000. The entire amount estimated for expenditure for the current year was only $305,101,483. The expenditures for 1868, exclusive of the interest and principal of the public debt, and premiums paid on Treasury notes, amounted to $229,961,068, and those for 1869, with like exceptions, amounted to $190,496,354. The expenditures for the first half of the current fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1869, with like exceptions, amounted to $87,316,969.

The statement of the Secretary, fairly construed, simply meant that these balances should not be carried to the surplus fund; and he (Mr. BEAMAN) asserted that the facts and figures showed that they would not all be expended during the present fiscal year. The amount of appropriations for the current fiscal year was $111,733,907; the unexpended balances were $102,960,158, making the amount available $214,124,066. The expenditures for the remainder of the year would be still less than for the portion passed. But assuming them to be the same, the entire expenditures for the year would amount to only $174,432,938. From this sum should be deducted the amount of repayments, exclusive of repayment on account of interest by disbursing officers, estimated at $8,[illegible], which would reduce the actual expenditures to $166,132,379, being $63,782,700 less than those of 1868, and $24,363,976 less than those of 1869. He thought that the gentleman from Kentucky had entirely mistaken the character of the Secretary's statement in Executive Document No. 155. The Secretary did not say in that document that all the balances would be expended during the current year, but did say that he transmitted the amounts estimated as necessary to complete the service of the current fiscal year. Estimates and actual disbursements were very different things. He had made these statements and calculations without reference to the payment of a portion of the public debt and the interest and premiums thereon. That was evidently the only true rule for testing the economy or extravagance of an Administration. Payment on the public debt was in no just sense an expenditure of the Administration. It was but the disbursement of money in discharge of a pre-existing obligation. But even if the gentleman from Kentucky had intended to include in his statement of four hundred millions dollars, all moneys disbursed and to be disbursed during the present fiscal year, he would be wholly unable to show expenditures to any such amount. The advancement already made by the Administration in the work of retrenchment proved most conclusively that the President was prompt to redeem his pledges made in behalf of economy, and he predicted confidence that the work already commenced in which the people had so deep an interest would be continued during President GRANT's administration.

Mr. BECK repeated the assertion made last Friday, and again enumerated the figures which warranted him in putting the total expenditures for the current fiscal year at near $400,000,000. The total amount appropriated was $261,000,000; to that was to be added the amount of unexpended balances, $102,000,000, less about $8,000,000 to be carried over to the surplus fund, say $94,000,000, which, with sums since appropriated, would run the total amount up to between $380,000,000 and $400,000,000. Gentlemen were playing fast and loose on this question of economy. The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. DAWES) had stated the expenditures during the last year of Mr. JOHNSON's administration at $366,000,000, and the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency (Mr. GARFIELD) had stated them at $321,000,000. The latter gentleman had stated the expenditures of the current year at $292,000,000, while the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury showed them then to be nearly $200,000,000 more.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that he had quoted absolutely from the Secretary's report.

Mr. BECK—Then the Secretary reports one thing one day and another thing another day.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, explained that in the public service it was necessary to have liberal margins, and that it would probably be found that the unexpended balances at the end of this fiscal year would equal those at the end of last year.

The matter was then passed over, and the House took up and passed the Deficiency bill.

THE AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

The House then took up the bill for an air-line railroad between New-York and Washington.

Quite an amusing scene occurred between Mr. INGERSOLL, who had charge of the bill, and various members who wanted to have names of certain corporators struck out of the bill and names of others inserted. Among the names inserted was that of Mr. HORACE GREELEY.

The amendment offered by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE last week, reserving to Congress the right to alter and amend the act, was agreed to by a vote of 97 to 67. The previous question was ordered on the passage of the bill, and then the morning hour having expired, it went over until the next morning hour.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. CULLOM—Annulling certain oppressive legislation of Idaho Territory.

By Mr. HOOPER—To promote international coinage. The bill proposes to carry out the views expressed in the report of Mr. RUGGLES, American delegate to the International Coinage Congress.

By Mr. BENNETT—To authorize the City of Buffalo, N. Y., to construct a tunnel under the Niagara River.

By Mr. CAKE—For the redemption of the outstanding notes and bonds of the United States, and for the resumption of specie payment.

By Mr. SCHENCK—Giving condemned guns to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. CHURCHILL—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the necessity of additional lighthouses on Lake Ontario between the Genesee and Niagara Rivers.

By Mr. COOK—Instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire and report what further legislation is necessary to secure the regular monthly payment of the salaries of teachers in the public schools in Washington City.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. SCHUMAKER asked leave to offer a resolution reciting complaints made by New-York merchants against regulations as to cartage and storage made by the Collector of the Port, and instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into them. He stated that he wished the resolution adopted now, as the Collector was at present in Washington. Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, objected.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs on the Cadetship investigation, made a report in the case of Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, stating that the Committee had arrived at the following conclusions:

First—That on the 21st of February, 1868, BUTLER had recommended the appointment of AUGUSTUS C. TYLER, son of Gen. TYLER, to the West Point Academy.

Second—That AUGUSTUS C. TYLER was not a resident of the First Congressional District of Tennessee.

Third—That after the appointment was made, an agent or attorney of Gen. TYLER had given to BUTLER $950, and that BUTLER had received it with the avowed intention of using it for political purposes in Tennessee. The Committee expresses the opinion that the conduct of Mr. BUTLER in appointing a nonresident of his district, and subsequently accepting money from Gen. TYLER, deserves the condemnation of the House.

Messrs. STOUGHTON, NEGLEY, PACKARD and ASPER recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House declares its condemnation of the action of R. R. BUTLER, a Representative from the First District of Tennessee, in nominating A. C. TYLER, who was not an actual resident of his district, as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the father of said cadet for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Messrs. LOGAN, (Chairman,) COBB, MORGAN and SLOCUM, of the committee, recommended the following resolution:

Resolved, That R. R. BUTLER, a Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District of Tennessee, be and he is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the House.

The report was ordered to be printed, and is to be called up for action to-morrow.

THE TARIFF.

The House then, at 2¾ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. WHEELER in the chair,) on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. BLAIR in support of the bill. He approved it as a whole, and believed that its enactment would prove beneficial to the country. As to free trade, he characterized it as a delusion to be read of in books and to be heard of in gabble, but not to be found anywhere in actual practice. As an incident to the public credit, the Tariff and Revenue laws should be kept up to their present producing power, because the ability to place a new loan at a lower rate of interest depended entirely on the amount of surplus revenue. There were pestilent little exactions in the Internal Revenue law which he would like to see removed, and which, like the insects of a Summer night, annoyed more than they exhausted. Among these were the taxes on gross receipts and on sales, and all the petty exactions contained in Schedule A. Criticising the Message of Gov. HOFFMAN and the resolutions of the Indiana Democracy in favor of a tariff for revenue only, he said that if the object of a tariff for revenue only was to produce revenue, then the present Tariff law had a valid claim to such title, and it was a historical fact that the several acts of Congress laying duties on imports were enacted with special reference to deriving a large revenue under them. He had never doubted that on the whole farmers were most interested in the development of home industry. Home industries created the only permanent and certain market for the surplus productions of the farmer, and the greatest good that could be done to him was to bring the market near to him. This was precisely what protection did. What did free trade offer for that? Only the removal of the market thousands of miles off to foreign lands, and the delusive hope to the farmer of buying his goods cheaper in that market. What protection really undertook to do was to put the domestic producer on a par with his foreign rival. The foreign producer had several decisive advantages which would enable him to drive his American rival out of the market at once unless the Government came to his aid. The protection of industry was the protection of labor; but free trade meant low wages. All the clamor against the tariff was delusive, and was made by comparatively few people. Among the people there were ten complaints against the internal revenue taxation for the one that complained against the tariff. But they had not the means, as the aristocratic importers and free traders of New-York had, to hire lecturers and subsidize the presses.

Mr. WINANS followed with a speech advocating the free trade side of the question.

At the conclusion of Mr. WINANS' speech the Committee rose, and Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would press to go into Committee early to-morrow, and would also move for an evening session.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Another False Report of Her Safety.

Intense Excitement Caused Every-where--Rejoicings Turned to Despair--Efforts to Discover the Author of the Hoax--Two More Missing Steamers.

Early yesterday morning a report reached this City to the effect that the steam-ship *City of Boston*, of the Inman line, which left this port on Jan. 25, and Halifax on the 28th, had arrived at Queenstown at 1 o'clock in the morning, having been out of sight of land for more than forty-five days.

THE INTEREST FELT IN THE SHIP.

News of such importance was immediately bulletined at the various newspaper offices, was circulated far and wide all over the country, and created a universal feeling of joy and congratulation. The steamer had been out so long that her safety—or, at any rate, tidings of her—became a matter in which everybody was interested, and perhaps the interest felt was as great on this side of the Atlantic—by reason of the fact that her passengers were from this country—as on the other, where she was owned. Feelings of humanity dictated the sympathy that has been manifested for her passengers and crew, and no one with sentiments of humanity could, for an instant, feel otherwise than regret that the living freight of the *City of Boston* had possibly been consigned to a watery grave—for a wreck in mid-ocean means almost certain death to the vast majority of the unfortunate victims.

DESPAIRING OF HER SAFETY.

The steamer had been absent from port so long and under such circumstances, that those who had hoped for her safety had begun to despair, and were experiencing the bitter pangs of terrible disappointment. The slightest peg upon which they could hang a reasonable foundation for hope had long since been eagerly seized upon, and every opinion which expressed the faintest probability that the steamer and her passengers might yet be safe, was weighed carefully until at last there did not seem the least probability that the ill-fated ship would ever be heard from. The public well remember how hopes were raised and anon dashed to the ground by the reports that a steamer's funnel had been seen; and again, that a steamer bearing some distant resemblance to the *City of Boston* had been observed in mid-ocean.

WATCHING FOR TIDINGS.

Let the reader imagine, if he can—and none can imagine or form the least conception save those who have had friends similarly situated—the feelings of the relatives and friends of the passengers and crew of this vessel as they watched from day to day for tidings of the ship, and prosecuted almost daily inquiries as to her whereabouts, of her agents on this side or of her owners on the other. How the daily papers were scanned; how each opinion was clung to in the hope that those who had carefully studied the matter and expressed the conviction that she was safe might not be deceived; how reminiscences of similar long absences were called to bear witness to the possibility that the vessel might yet be heavily making her way under sail to a safe harbor. Imagine this state of feeling on the part of the relatives and friends of the passengers and crew, and then imagine, if possible, the sentiments of thanksgiving which burst from every heart yesterday morning when the intelligence met the eye and ear of the anxious watcher that the *City of Boston* was safe.

HEARTFELT REJOICINGS.

Is it any wonder that business was suspended in London when the glorious news reached that city? Were not people justified in shouting hurrah! and expressing their joy in most unmeasured terms as they conversed on the glad tidings? Are there any with hearts so cold who could not repeat, with gratitude to the Giver of all good, the grand old anthem which was rung forth from the chimes of Trinity:

> "Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
> Praise Him, all creatures here below,
> Praise Him above, ye angelic hosts,
> Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.
> AMEN."

AT THE OFFICE OF THE INMAN LINE.

The office of the Inman line in this City was thronged with questioners, anxious to learn the most minute particulars in relation to the vessel. The clerks in charge of the office could give no information, save that at an early hour in the morning a dispatch had been received, dated at London, to the effect that the *City of Boston* had arrived at Queenstown at 1 o'clock in the morning. A second dispatch was received shortly after announcing the arrival of the *City of Antwerp* at Queenstown, at 4½ A. M. On receipt of the first dispatch Mr. DALE telegraphed back, fearing that there might be some error, inquiring if it was true that the *City of Boston* had arrived. With a brevity which was cruel under the circumstances, the dispatch was sent: "London, March 16—*City of Boston* arrived Queenstown, 1 A. M. Rejoicing; business suspended." This was all; not a word to assure the anxious thousands on this side that they were not being made the victims of a cruel hoax, similar to that to which they had fallen victims a week ago. There was nothing to do but wait. An hour or more later the following dispatch set the matter at rest, and gave an official declaration to that which some had asserted, and many more had feared, that the story was

A HEARTLESS HOAX.

LONDON, March 16—2½ P. M.

An inquiry addressed by me to the agents of the Inman Steamship Line is answered at 1:40 P. M., to the effect that they have no information whatever of the *City of Boston*, and that the current rumor of her arrival is, doubtless, a heartless hoax.

A. C. WILSON, Agent Associated Press.

The effect of this intelligence was saddening to the last degree. Again were hopes dashed to the ground under circumstances which would tend to prevent them ever being raised again, unless by "confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ." The perpetrator of this cruel hoax, could he have been found, would doubtless have suffered death at the hands of an outraged people. "What motive could induce the manufacture of such a story?" was upon every tongue, but none could answer the question. The vessel was insured on the other side, and her cargo in this country; but no one in the interest of the underwriters would have a motive for circulating such a heartless story.

EFFORTS TO DISCOVER THE PERPETRATOR.

The agent of the Associated Press promptly issued the following, which it is hoped will serve to bring to justice the perpetrator of the outrage:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have telegraphed to our agent, at London, as follows:

WILSON, LONDON: If report arrival *City of Boston* proves to have been willful, not accidental, publish following:

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Associated Press of New-York offer a reward of $500 for the detection and punishment of the author of the hoax which reported the arrival of the *City of Boston* at Queenstown on the 16th instant.

DAVID M. STONE, President.

It is proper to call your attention to the fact that the false report was generally credited in London, and that our agent was unremitting in efforts to get information or particulars, until, in response to a telegraphic inquiry, he learned from Inman's office that the rumor was unfounded. Respectfully,

J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

THE LATEST REPORT.

The following was received late last night at this office:

LONDON, March 16—5 P. M.—The report of the arrival of the steamer *City of Boston* at Queenstown is still current in this city, and has not yet been authoritatively denied to this public. An edition of the *Globe*, just issued, prints a dispatch dated at Dublin today, asserting the safe arrival of the missing steamer at Queenstown. Our Queenstown agent, in reply to further inquiry, telegraphs that there has been no sign of the *City of Boston* there, and no vessels arriving there report having sighted her. This dispatch is later than that published in the *Globe*, which must, therefore, be false.

At 1 o'clock this morning the following was received:

LONDON, March 16—11½ P. M.—A dispatch has just been received from Queenstown which says: "News has come in from all points on the south coast of Ireland, but there are no tidings of the missing steamer *City of Boston*."

Telegrams were received during last evening from various points regarding the reception of the news. In Washington the announcement of the safety of the steamer, a telegram states, "was received here with much joy by all classes throughout the city, and copies were posted at the several telegraph offices. The second dispatch in contradiction of the intelligence produced a feeling of sadness and condemnation of the imposture." From Boston the following was received:

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—Gilmore's Band proceeded to the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room this afternoon to give a musical expression to the public joy at the safety of the *City of Boston*, but upon hearing that the news was a hoax Mr. GILMORE changed his programme. A dirge was played in memory of the lost crew of the *Oneida*.

In Philadelphia the news of the safe arrival of the steamer was hailed with universal joy, and crowds of people gathered around the bulletin boards. One of the evening journals published an extra containing a sensation dispatch that the steamer had broken her machinery on the 24th ult., and approached to port under sail, and that she had been delayed by frequent heavy storms. The contradiction of this report was a severe blow to the friends of passengers on board the *City of Boston*.

A CHARITABLE VIEW.

It may be that the story of the safety of the *City of Boston* had this foundation, and this seems to be the only charitable view that can be taken of an event which momentarily raised the hopes of the people of both continents and then as suddenly plunged them into the depths of despair. The *City of Antwerp*, of the Inman line, is said to resemble her consort somewhat, and, as she was sighted off the lookout station at Queenstown, she may have been mistaken for the *City of Boston*. The too suddenly arrived at conclusion was, it is supposed, telegraphed to London and then the intelligence circulated far and wide.

A REPORT OF OVERLOADING.

One thing which has tended to increase the anxiety respecting the safety of the steamer—if any thing could add to the apprehensions regarding her—was the dispatch from London, printed in the TIMES of yesterday, to the effect that in the House of Commons, on March 15, "Sir J. PAKINGTON said it was reported that the *City of Boston* left America loaded twenty inches deeper than the underwriters allowed. He gave notice that he should ask the Government to inform the House if there was any truth in this report."

This statement Mr. DALE, the agent in this City, emphatically declares to be untrue. The cargo of the ship was as follows: 390 tons of beef, 200 barrels of flour, 486 bales of cotton, 12 cases of sewing-machines, 18 tons of oil-cake, 88,500 pounds of flour, 189,700 pounds of bacon, 10,375 pounds of wheat, 14 bales of varieties, 83,673 pounds of tallow, and 36 bales of hops.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *City of Boston*, A 1, belonging to Liverpool, was built in 1864, at Glasgow, and surveyed in New-York in 1869. She was of iron, and her draught was twenty-two feet. She left Halifax without any defect in her machinery, and had plenty of provisions on board.

THE GALE SHE PROBABLY ENCOUNTERED.

A passenger who went over in the *Russia*, which left here on Feb. 2, when the *City of Boston* had been four days out, says in a communication to the London *Times*: "We heard of no heavy gales on that side at that time, and for the first two or three days of our voyage we found the sea smooth and the sailing fine—no signs whatever of previous bad weather. But afterward it became very rough. During the latter half of our passage we were beset by a most ugly, tempestuous sea—such an one as, in four previous passages across the Atlantic, I had not known. The wind was ahead, and continued so up to the very port of Liverpool. We were constantly shipping the most tremendous seas, and our noble vessel, strong and steady and magnificent as she is, seemed yet put to her utmost resources to hold her position. It was, indeed, a stormy time, and instead of making the passage in nine days, as is usual with the *Russia*, we were eleven. We were all grateful enough, however, to get through as we did. I have no doubt that this was the weather from which the *City of Boston* suffered. Indeed, we heard apprehensions expressed for her safety the first moment of our arrival at Liverpool. She probably encountered the storm several days before we did, and it may then have been even yet more violent. I cannot imagine how a vessel could make her way through such a sea without being very strong and perfect in all her parts. If there was any weak spot in her machinery it must inevitably have succumbed. If, therefore, the steering apparatus of the *City of Boston* was defective, as is alleged, she was no doubt disabled by this weather, and may be lost."

SHE MAY BE SAFE YET.

A correspondent of the Halifax *Chronicle*, writing in reference to the *City of Boston*, says: "If the *Boston's* shaft has snapped off short, and is irreparable, she will have a huge sixteen-foot propeller to drag, and to which there is no lifting-gear to take it out of the water. Although ship-rigged, she will not spread more than the sail area of the *Forest King*, a vessel one-third her size, and cannot possibly make such headway with the screw dragging. The *City of Durham* has the best chance of finding her down about the Western Islands. She, of course, will take her in tow, and our first intelligence will probably be by telegram from Lisbon, carried there by the West India mail-boats, but if one day too late no other chance occurs for fourteen days by the Brazil mail steamer. I do not know the dates of their arrival at Southampton, so as to say when to expect news. The stern bearings and water-tight bulkhead (in the event of accident to the shaft) are so secure that there is not the remotest possibility of a repetition of the *London's* disaster."

No Tidings of the Samaria.

Up to a late hour last evening no tidings had been received of the Cunard steamer *Samaria*, which left Liverpool on the 26th ult., and Queenstown on the day following, for this port. In view of the fact, however, that she has been out only eighteen days, while the *Scotia* was out forty-nine days, there is ground for hopes of her safety. The *Samaria* is a first-class screw steamer of about 2,400 tons register, and is only two years old. She is commanded by Capt. HARRISON, and bears two hundred passengers and a general cargo of small merchandise. On previous trips she has been as long as fourteen days in crossing the ocean, and the insurance companies interested say that they have not the least fears for her safety.

Another Vessel Probably Lost.

Grave fears are entertained concerning the safety of the iron-clad steamer *Triumfo*, (formerly the rebel ram *Atlanta*,) which left Philadelphia for Port-au-Prince early in December last. She has never been signaled by any other vessel, and up to a recent date had not arrived at the port of her destination. She was the property of the Haytien Government, and was officered entirely by Americans. One hundred and twenty persons were on board, including two Haytien Senators and the wife of the commanding officer. Although there seems to be little room for doubt as to her loss, it by no means follows that her passengers have perished, as they may have been picked up by sailing vessels bound on long voyages.

Obituary.

It was reported down-town yesterday that a Cable dispatch had been received by his family of the sudden death, in London, on Monday last, of Mr. GEORGE J. BOWDOIN, of the eminent law firm of Messrs. BOWDOIN, BARLOW & LAROCQUE. He is said to have died of congestion of the brain, and the fact of his decease is confirmed. Mr. BOWDOIN was an able and very laborious, as well as successful member of the profession, and a kind and genial gentleman, of the highest sense of honor and the strictest integrity. His political convictions were pronounced, but he was no party man, and we know that he held the abuses and corruptions of all party rings in the profoundest contempt, though feeling keenly the implication of his own profession, both Bench and Bar, in these scandals. He was educated at West Point, and was for some time in early life attached to the Army. His age must have been about sixty-two or sixty-four years.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Parties in the Cortes—National Finance—Disturbances—Porto Rico Reforms—Washington's Birthday in Madrid.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870.

Nothing of importance took place in the Cortes today. The Radicals decided in their meeting of yesterday to support the Ministry on the question of the proposed reforms in the Constitution of Porto Rico. To all appearances the concord existing between the three parties who brought about the revolution will be maintained, although it is certain that a rupture was imminent. It could hardly be otherwise, for there are now in the Cortes 122 Deputies, belonging to all parties, who make continual protestations of their independence, and who, in the moment of action, recoil before the consequences of a vote which would deprive them of their posts. Gen. PRIM is perfectly aware that all the agitation prevalent in the Ministry is alone caused by the Radicals, irritated by the absence among the Ministers of members of their party.

NATIONAL FINANCE.

There is an old Spanish proverb, which says: "Where the hay is wanting the horses fight." This adage is peculiarly applicable to the state of affairs in Spain at this moment. The Budget is so overburdened that it is impossible to satisfy every body; hence the jealousy between those who are not in office and those who are. The Government has issued an order to the paymasters of the Provinces to pay neither the State employes nor any body, without orders from the Minister of Finances. The collectors have also orders to send to Madrid all the money accruing from the taxes. Notwithstanding, the State only pays one hundred thousand reals a day to the bearers of State dividends due on the 31st of December last. If this state of things continues, the second half of the dividends of 1869 will only be paid in 1871. In some of the banking houses it is said that the 170,000,000 of Treasury bonds, already due, and the shares on roads and public works will not be paid this year. As to those due on the 30th of June next, they will be paid, if a loan can be contracted with the foreign market; otherwise they will be left unpaid. Before June we shall probably see the Minister of Finance declaring the payment of all State dividends and shares suspended for four years. This will give a final blow to the tottering credit of Spain. Several people have sold, at three per cent. discount, State dividends due on the 31st of December last. But it is difficult now to find ready money for these dividends, even at a discount of five per cent. Six hundred and forty millions of reals are owing for the payment of the three per cent. State rentes, the last half of which was due on the 31st of December last. With a view to partially meeting this debt, the Minister of Finance has taken, on account of the exchequer, one hundred and eighty millions belonging to the municipalities; the total of the proceeds of the taxes, up to the 1st of July next, has been sold to the Bank of Spain.

DISTURBANCES.

At Nisiroja, in the Province of Lugo, eight hundred men have taken arms, declaring they will not pay one real to the Government. A collision took place between them and the military, the result of which was six killed and several wounded on both sides. A deputation of about four thousand workmen waited on the Prefect at Madrid, calling his attention to the deplorable condition to which the want of work had reduced them. The delegates did not hide from the authorities, that the exasperated workmen would not be alone in taking up arms if their complaints found no redress. The authorities asked for a delay of some days, to find means of giving work to these unfortunate men, who are peaceable enough as yet, but who, spurred on by the enemies of the Government, will break out in open rebellion if their sufferings are not alleviated by some means or other.

PORTO RICO.

Señor CARLOVAS DEL CASTILLOS presented to the Cortes a petition signed by nine thousand Cubans and Spaniards, demanding that the debates on the Porto Rico question should be adjourned until the insurrection in Cuba had been totally suppressed. The Deputies of Porto Rico protested with the greatest vehemence, and the animation of the debate rose to such a pitch that the President threatened to resign if the Deputies addressed each other in such violent terms. After two hours spent in fierce recriminations the President brought the subject to a close, and adjourned the question for three days. The Minister of the Colonies declared that if he was the cause of the rupture between the Liberals and the majority, Progressists and Radicals, he would resign. In short, the situation of the Ministry is seriously compromised. The Carlists are plotting and doing everything in their power to incite the army to revolt, the Isabellists are following their example, the Republicans are making preparations to kindle the flame of civil war, the exchequer is unable to meet its expenses, the Chamber and the Press are divided into countless fractions, and there is no knowing when this deplorable state of things will end.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN MADRID.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated here with the greatest honor by the few Americans who are residing in Madrid. Dr. MACKEEHAN entertained his Spanish and American friends at dinner, as usual. Gen. SICKLES gave a ball at the Hotel Russia, where he resides. His rooms were thronged to overflowing. Among the persons present were Gen. and Capt. ALAMINOS, Gen. MILANS DEL BOSCH, part of the TOPETE family, several Deputies and a great number of beautiful women, including Señora OLANETE and Señora VIZCARRANDO, both New-York ladies, married to Spaniards. The festivities were kept up to a late hour. WASHINGTON'S portrait, a handsome life-size oil-painting, was brilliantly illuminated during the evening.

THE BLACK RIVER TRAGEDIES.

Colonel Jones' Son's Account of the Murder of His Father and Elder Brother by a Mob—His Own Narrow Escape.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 9.

A contemporary having given some particulars of the Black River vendetta, and the escape of the younger JONES, after the murder of his father and brother, duty to the public compels us to furnish information, which has been in the office of the *Times* since Saturday, and up to this time, for obvious reasons, has been suppressed. The gentleman alluded to, a youth of nineteen, reached this city at a late hour Friday night, or early Saturday morning, on board the steamer *Mayflower*, after one of the most extraordinary escapes that, perhaps, has ever been recorded in either romance or history.

Immediately upon his arrival he sought a refuge in the Third District, but shortly afterward he was removed to another portion of the city, where he has since remained under a strong police guard. From those who have conversed with him freely, we learn the following details of one of the most horrible outrages that has ever blackened the criminal record of Louisiana:

The story of Sunday evening, Feb. 27, has already been partially told. While in the custody of Sheriff BALLARD, and in the company of Mr. ELIJAH B. COTTON and several ladies, the house they three then occupied, near Harrisonburg, was completely surrounded by an armed mob, who, knocking at the door, first demanded to see the Sheriff. Mr. BALLARD making his appearance, he was informed in a manner far from violent, but at the same time with the utmost firmness, that it was necessary for him and every other inmate, excepting the three JONESES, to at once leave the premises. Upon his making some demur, the order was repeated more peremptorily, and in his closing remarks the leader stated the house would be burned in the course of a few minutes. There seemed no other alternative, and all the inmates, excepting the three victims, quietly left. The house is a two-story building, with stairs leading from the rear to the second floor. Col. JONES and his sons were on the ground floor, and after the departure of the other inmates, the doors were securely fastened.

When the contest commenced, the three were in a front room. The father, standing near a bedstead, rested his wounded left arm on it, and in his right hand held a revolver, pointed at the portal. The second son stood immediately in rear, with two revolvers pointed in the same direction. The third son—the one who is now in the city—was still farther back, armed with one revolver. In the brief parley the younger brother had urged the unhappy little garrison to take a station upstairs, but the other two insisted that if fire was used, that course would only lead to certain destruction, and that, as death was apparently inevitable, all had best meet it boldly. The youth, however, did not seem disposed to give up all hope, and before the assault had fairly commenced, he retreated through a rear room, in the direction of the staircase. About the time he had placed his foot on the first step, there came a terrific banging at the door, apparently with an ax. Hurrying up, he was startled with a crash; the door had fallen, and the horror which followed rivaled terrors of hell itself. A dozen shots in quick succession, a fiendish yell, the groan of a dying man, and the tramp of heavy footsteps. Men, like wild beasts, maddened at the sight of blood, rushed in all directions. The elder son, desperately wounded, tottered out to the garden in the rear, only to have the remnant of life shot out of him by a wretch who, revolver in hand, stood over him as he lay gasping on the ground.

The work of carnage was of short duration; ten minutes completed the butchery below, and then a rush was made for the upper story for the one more victim, a beardless boy, who remained for their hungry bullets. To leap to the ground and certain death, or present his breast to the now ascending assassins, was the thought of an instant. While the assailants were yet on the stairs, he concluded to do neither, and sprang through a front window, where, grasping a ledge formed under the sill, he swung himself out and hung suspended—blood below, bloodthirsty enemies above. How long he remained there is better told by his hands covered with blisters, and so bruised and strained that even now they are nearly useless. The room was speedily filled with men.

Torches were thrust out almost over his head, but thanks to their blinding glare, the victim hung unseen. They evidently believed he had escaped. Parties were even sent to the river, but after a stay of perhaps of fifteen minutes, the scene of horror was deserted.

The danger for the moment over, the youth swung himself back into the room, and for a time lay completely overcome by exhaustion. Then came the sad office of viewing the bloody corpses of the only two he claimed akin within thousands of miles. Col. JONES lay where he had stood, pierced by four bullets. He had evidently died instantly, receiving every wound from the front. The son lay in the garden, also quite dead.

Remaining perhaps an hour on the tragic ground, the boy creeping softly to the river, procured a pirogue, and slowly floated down stream to a lower landing. Slinking on board the steamer *Mayflower*, he found himself in the midst of his enemies, fifteen of them, armed with shot guns.

While standing in bewilderment, one man, worthy of the name—we wish we dared give it—touched him, and the two walked toward the engine room. He was quickly directed to the hold, a couple of bales of cotton were carelessly rolled over the hatch, and the escape was accomplished. The party left the boat in squads of three and four on the way down the river. It is not certain that all left. It is not certain that some are not here now; that two of them did not, on Saturday night, drive to his refuge in a carriage. He is surrounded, however, by a circle fiercer than Greek fire. Should they penetrate it, it will be at the risk of life.

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

—The April number of *Putnam's* gives unmistakable evidence of its accession of strength in the editorial department. There has been for some time past in the magazine too much vagueness of purpose and weakness of execution, too much academical discussion and rhetorical flourish, a lack of point and condensation, and an acceptance in some instances of flimsy and unworthy articles. We are confident that improvement in these respects will not now be looked for in vain, and that, with the help of Mr. PARKE GODWIN'S experience, strength and ripe culture, *Putnam's* will rise as high in public esteem as it has ever been in its brightest days. A first number under new management can hardly be expected, for many reasons, to exhibit all the changes for the better that may be hoped for thereafter. Like most other business enterprises, a magazine under such circumstances has to be taken with its prior engagements, and these will obviously pertain to the old régime, and not to the new. The most pithy and vigorous writing in the April *Putnam's*, namely, the paper headed "The American Doctrine of Neutrality" and the "Editorial Notes" naturally bear no signature. *Blackwood's* system of putting the political matter at the end is adopted and with good effect. The pudding before the meat, *à la Russe*, is not without its advantages. Prof. DE VERE'S "American Dress" is readable, and tells not a few home truths. It, however, contains some thinly-vailed partisan sarcasms that seem hardly judicious, is spotty and eruptive in parts, and closes in rather too much of the Pogram vein to be in the best taste. The last element is apparently meant as a sop for those who may take offense at some things that precede it. "A Queen of Society," by Col. J. W. DE FORREST, is a kind of social allegory rather cleverly handled, and conveying a lesson which, if learned, would be profitable. "A Night on the Mississippi," by ROSS GUFFIN, has the attractiveness of reality. Mr. ADEE'S "Madrid from Noon till Midnight," is fresh and discriminating. Mr. TUCKERMAN has a pleasant notice of Miss MITFORD and Mr. LEONARD KIP in a "Pompeian Enigma," makes use for the purposes of romantic fiction of a remarkable experiment by Signor FIORELLI, Superintendent of Excavations at Pompeii, described in a recent article in the TIMES. There are several other papers of mark, and Messrs. R. H. STODDARD and BAYARD TAYLOR wind up in niches to which they are well accustomed, and wherein they are well appreciated, the contents of a magazine more definite in aim and more masculine in expression than the familiar green covers have of late been used to unfold.

—The April *Catholic World* is a full and well-diversified number, and, as usual, will be read with profit by many non-Catholic readers. "Religious Liberty" concludes the series on the Abbé MARTIN'S work on the future of Protestantism and Catholicism. "Dion and the Sybils" is the first part of a serial reprint of MILES GERALD KEON'S novel, published by BENTLEY, of London, in 1866. The paper on MARY Queen of Scots, is suggested by the late works of Mr. JOHN HOSACK, of Edinburgh, and M. JULES GAUTHIER, of Paris, both of whom champion the cause of the unhappy Queen. "The Holy Week of 1869 in Havana" gives some graphic bits of description, and a following review of GOULD'S "Origin and Development of Religious Belief" is amusingly dogmatic. What are we to say to a statement like this, which we print in its original italics? "*The only deep, and at the same time, sound scholarship in the world is in the Catholic Church.*" It does not astonish us to be told after so sweeping an assertion that "those who protest against her (the Catholic Church) protest against the truth; even the most learned among them, on many most essential matters, are surprisingly ignorant; but what they want in knowledge they make up generally in flash rhetoric and humbug novelty, and that suits this enlightened age just as well." There is a temper and spirit here unlike that we have been used to see in the *Catholic World*. Other contributions of note succeed, among which "The School Question," "The New-Englander on the Moral Results of the Romish System," and a third chapter on the Ecumenical Council are likely to attract most attention.

—The second number of the *Journal of Social Science* has just been published by Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT. The titles of the various articles we printed a few days ago. They consist of papers read by their authors at the October meeting of the American Association. On this occasion the programme of subjects which had been previously arranged by the Executive Committee, was precisely followed with the exception of the paper on "Technical Education," by Prof. D. C. GILMAN, of Yale College, who was unable to attend. In the volume before us, therefore, this document is omitted. There is a further omission of the paper of Mr. GEO. WM. CURTIS on "Civil Service Reform," which, at his request, has not been published. We observe by the account of the proceedings, that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has been requested to represent the Association at the International Law Conference to be held in Paris this year. Also, that the Standing Committee on Jurisprudence have made an inquiry into the history of the ballot in this country, at the request of Mr. JOHN STUART MILL. The records contained in the *Journal of Social Science* include little of novelty, for the reason that most of the lectures and proceedings have already found their way into the newspapers. The publication is nevertheless useful for those who wish to keep these valuable articles in permanent form.

Note from Mr. George Wilkes.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
No. 201 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in yesterday's TIMES as to a rencontre between W. W. LELAND and myself, is founded on erroneous information; and it is especially untrue in the fact that I received any injury in the affair. I was about my business, as usual, all yesterday afternoon, and in the evening I dined with a party of ladies and gentlemen at the Westmoreland Hotel, who, had I been hurt or marked, could not have failed to perceive it. Guessing readily, however, at the source of these reports, I am not surprised at the entertainment into which your reporter has been led. Hoping you will find room for this correction I am very truly yours,

GEO. WILKES.

CURRENT NOTES.

Providence is to have a new City Hall.

A Philadelphia paper, which ought to know better, speaks of a bank as "burgled."

Philadelphia has one baker who complies with the law and sells bread by weight.

A Maine paper says that the "duel" in New-Hampshire was "a quadrangular one."

The New-England Historic-Genealogical Society will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in Boston to-morrow.

WILLIAM WALLER, who married President TYLER'S daughter, died at his home near Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday.

The New-Haven *Journal* attempted to speak of Ex-Secretary SEWARD as a statesman, but the perverse types called him "a water man."

Congressman SMITH, Democrat, has written hence to Oregon that he does not desire a renomination.

In Williamsburg, Va., on Thursday, a horse threw two young men, who had mounted him in a frolic, and killed them both.

Two competing stage lines in California advertise "free meals and free rides," each hoping to drive the other from the course.

There is a business association in Michigan known as the Rifle River and Wigwam Bay Boom Company.

A school-boy, while playing with his school-mates at Wenona, Mich., on Friday, fell on his head and broke his neck.

A Milwaukee paper derisively, but very unjustly, speaks of one of its contemporaries as "the old Straw Blunderbuss."

Boston has sent the young man COLLINS, who robbed its treasury of $9,000, to State Prison for two and a half years.

At a fire in Rutland, Vt., recently, a young man threw away a pail of water, remarking that it was too hot to do any good.

A Connecticut paper praises highly an "Eastern Anthem" recently sent to it. Can it mean Easter?

A Baltimore couple, recently married, appended to the announcement of the fact in the papers: "Advertised for the benefit of a few of our inquisitive friends."

San Francisco, to say nothing of the rest of California, threatens to go wild once more over the recent gold discoveries near the head of the San Diego River.

The Wilmington *Commercial* tells the people of Delaware that the times are propitious, and that they can put down the Democratic ring which has so long ruled over them if they will but bestir themselves promptly.

The Governor of Illinois has pardoned FLORA MILLS, the young girl who was recently sent to State Prison for burglary in Quincy. She is to be placed in a reformatory institution in Cincinnati.

Vice-President COLFAX has declined a public reception in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 28th inst., saying that business at Washington will require his immediate return after he has spoken at the anniversary of the Friendship Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, WILLIAM C. FARGO, A. P. NICHOLS and several other influential citizens of Buffalo have sent to Albany a protest against the passage of the bill intended to cripple the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A resident of Prospect, Conn., claims to have the oldest set of American manufactured buttons in the country. They are vest buttons, of silver, made in 1767, and he asserts that his grandfather "wore out twenty-seven different vests with them, and that they are good for another hundred years at least."

The experienced Indian campaigner of the Detroit *Post*, who objects to our description of the women and children slaughtered in the Piegan camp as "non-combatants," will now, we fear, be intensely disgusted with Secretary COX for falling into the same "error," and speaking of them as "unresisting women and children."

Mrs STOWE writes from Florida "that a country cannot be laid flat down under a war, burned over with fire, and all its pleasant things laid waste, and come up again so as to stand even with the undisturbed civilization of Northern towns, in one, two or three years." In this, at least, Mrs. STOWE has truth on her side.

Boston protests against the destruction of Independence-square, in Philadelphia, and asks what the country would think and say if she proposed to dig down Bunker Hill to fill up the flats on Mystic River, or to destroy Faneuil Hall for any purpose of ordinary convenience or emolument.

A convention of anthracite coal operators, representing over four millions of tons, was held in Pottsville, Penn., on Tuesday, and agreed on the following basis: With coal at $2 50 per ton at Port Carbon, outside wages, $9; inside wages, $10; miners' wages, $12 per week; contract work reduced thirty per cent.; all advances twenty per cent., as heretofore.

Cumberland, Md., is suffering from an undue amount of rowdyism and crime. On Saturday night six buildings in the city were fired by incendiaries, the streets were filled with drunken men, stones were thrown through the windows of several houses, and a general feeling of insecurity, apprehension and alarm prevailed.

By direction of the British Government, HENRY JOHN MURRAY, Consul at Portland, Me., has advertised in the papers of that city that the Governor-General of India has offered a prize of $25,000 in gold for the invention of some machinery or process for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the Rhea, or China grass plant.

Consul SHEPARD writes that while the *Oneida* was sinking Lieut. GEORGE K. ADAMS and Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM F. STEWART went below, forced the doors of the magazine, got cartridges, loaded and fired a gun three times, and were in the act of loading the fourth time when the ship had sunk so far astern that the rifle gun at the bow fell over and killed the former.

An Oregon paper denounces the repudiationists, and says that the dominant faction of the Democratic Party in that State are of that class—that they are men who dedicated themselves to the destruction of our Government, and having failed in the direct blow aimed through the rebellion, now seek to accomplish by indirect means what they failed to achieve in open war.

The Supreme Court of New-Hampshire decided last week that although a parent is under a moral obligation to provide his minor child with the necessaries of life, yet neither the common law nor the statutes of the State furnish any remedy whereby he can be made to pay for such necessaries if furnished by a third person, without his promise, expressed or implied, to pay for them, even if they were thus furnished to relieve the child from actual want.

We have received the particulars of YERGER'S escape from the jail in Jackson, Miss. The first two nights after being handed over to the civil authorities he was kept in close confinement, but after that he had "more comfortable quarters" in a room without fastening on either window or door, and given free access to the yard, by day and night. A little before 5 o'clock in the morning he sent the jailer for a cup of coffee to an adjoining market-house, and during his absence availed himself of a convenient empty barrel and a box, and by their aid easily reached the top of the thirteen-foot fence. He stole the jailer's revolver and took it with him.

A man in Nevada advertises "the imperial hair restorative or capillary fertiliser," which is warranted to "replace in the physical system the property and power that are devoted by nature to build up hair that had become dormant or inert, through the waste of age or through the exhaustive influences incident to a residence in a hot and dry climate like this of the Pacific coast, which causes an unnatural evaporation of the secretions of the follicles and glands of the head, and sapping of the roots."

Maine is turning its attention to its interior fisheries. The salmon fishery is now very valuable to it, and, it is contended, can be made very much more so by judicious management. Indeed, it is insisted that by giving the fish proper means of access to their favorite spawning-grounds, and sufficient protection to the young for a few years, it is possible to increase the value of these fisheries on the Penobscot River to an amount very much greater than the present rental of all the mills thereon, and this, too, without lessening the value of the water power to any appreciable extent.

T. L. CAPEN predicts, in the Boston papers, under date of 15th inst., as follows: "The next earthquake combination, culminating March 17 to 20, and lasting till 26th or 28th, say 17th to 27th, strikes me as one of unusual force and terrific omens. Its influence will strongly manifest itself in the current phenomena of the weather, even where no shock is felt. Striking and frequent changes and contrasts in temperature, violent and copious storms and destructive floods will be the result. Tidings of repeated and violent shocks within this period will, in due time, reach us from earthquake regions in both hemispheres."

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Bills Audited—Labor Exchange—Ward's Island Affairs.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners was held last evening at the Board Room of the Society Library, in University-place. The Finance Committee audited bills to the amount of $18,160 32. It was reported that there were 2,132 people on Ward's Island, and 72 patients in the small-pox hospital. The semi-monthly report of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange showed that there were 1,165 applicants for employment, 927 orders of employers for laborers, and 853 persons were employed.

The number of alien passengers arrived to March 9 was 10,194; to March 16, 2,463; making a total of 12,657; to same date in 1869, 13,548. Balance in bank, Jan. 1, $79,371 86; aggregate receipts to March 9, $35,405 04; to March 16, $3,165, making a total of $38,560 04, and a grand total of $117,931 70. Disbursements, $96,079 93; balance with City Chamberlain, $21,851 77.

The Committee on Ward's Island reported that they had visited the island, examined the buildings thoroughly, and found no cause for complaint. The bread was weighed and found to weigh forty-four ounces, and orders were given to make the bread four ounces heavier. The wash-house was examined and found to be abundantly provided with basins and towels. The report concluded with a resolution, expressing the utmost confidence in Mr. LEONARD R. WELLS, the Superintendent at Ward's Island.

Mr. CASSERLY called the attention of the Board to the fact that the selling of railroad tickets in Europe, which was broken up by the Board some time ago, was being resumed again by the firm of C. BROWN & CO., at Havre, and — BAGINI at Genoa. He presented affidavits to show that nineteen Italians had been swindled out of the aggregate sum of $1,136 50 in the purchase of tickets for San Francisco. It was alleged that a firm in this City were the agents of BROWN & CO. in this City. The matter was referred to a committee with instructions to call on the firm in question, and also to present the subject to the Secretary of State and the Italian Consul General.

It was stated by the Lunatic Asylum Committee that the plans for the Asylum were under consideration, and had not yet been adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

TAXATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

Message of Gov. Randolph to the Legislature—His Views of Taxing Corporations.

The following is the Message of Gov. RANDOLPH to the Legislature of New-Jersey on the subject of taxation, brief mention of which has already been made in our columns:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TRENTON, March 15, 1870.

To the Legislature:

In my annual Message recommending the passage of a law by which the revenue of the State would be increased to an extent sufficient to meet its rapidly growing requirements, I suggested that to meet the probable deficit of the present year (growing out of the withdrawal of aid from the Federal Government) one of three courses would have to be pursued:

First—To levy a direct tax upon the capital and property in the State.

Second—To increase the rate upon those corporations now paying taxes to the State; or

Third—To levy a direct tax upon those corporations of the State (not benevolent or beneficiary) that are not now paying taxes directly to it.

I objected to the first plan, because the people and property of the State are already paying their full share, and for the reason that if any property in the State deserved especial protection, it was that which was fixed, always attainable, and, by its very nature, most reliable for the State's need. Of such a class, farms, buildings, real estate and the like, are most plainly. I objected to an increase upon the second class, because they are already taxed in undue proportion, paying, as they do, (five or six corporations,) nearly two-thirds of the entire revenue of the State. This is not only wrong in principle, but will result in turn to grieve the State in the claims these corporations make for special protection against competition, in view of their support of the State. It is not compatible with our dignity that such an assertion be true, by possibility. I favored the third plan because my study and experience had taught that corporate capital being the capital of the possessor of special privileges, granted by the State, as only the State can grant, was especially liable to taxation, not only to the full measure of private capital, but in an exigency, beyond what private capital was liable to; because, capital in corporations had nearly double value, inasmuch as the stock, which represents the original investment, is also available for collateral use. Private capital has no such advantage. Capital thus invested has a limit of responsibility, being usually the amount put in, and no more. Capital which individuals invest in a given business, is not the full measure of personal responsibility, for failure or misfortune renders the individual liable for all debts and obligations which the business may have brought about. Capital thus invested receives fall local taxes, as under one fetch and another, and through clever association or other means, they escape from taxation. Capital invested in corporations has a divisibility, prompt and effectual. This quality, in the event of the death of an investor, or in case of dissatisfaction with the business or its management, is often of the greatest importance and value. Capital under corporate rights has privileges that persons have not. Corporations may, and often do seize upon and appropriate private property for their benefit, regardless of the loss or inconvenience of private citizens. Capital obtains the power coming from accretion with greater ease and rapidity, under corporate existence, than in any other way, and as we have ample evidence, can use that power with less of moral or legal responsibility than private capital dare do. Thus the State seems to give a quasi immunity to action that would disgrace the incorporators as private citizens; and yet it is practiced by corporations. What may be thought of the morals of the existence of this condition of affairs, the fact still remains of such a power had and used. I might enumerate other palpable advantages which corporations possess, rendering them peculiarly liable to the State's demands—but it is not essential. In my annual message, referring to this subject, I said, substantially, "That nearly the whole of the legislative time, with its heavy attendant cost to the people of the State, is taken up by the wants or demand of private corporations; and it is perfectly safe to say that one-half of the time of all the higher Courts, with the costs incidental thereto—to say naught of the delay to individual litigation—is made up by contests between corporations, or where corporations are a party thereto; the results of which are rarely of importance as touching the great body of the people. That corporations are most useful, properly guarded in their powers, and that to the capital aggregated under their special privileges—nowise else to be obtained, perhaps—the greatest advantage to the State and its people have been had, no sensible person will dispute. But that the capital thus invested in corporations should seek and obtain immunity from taxation which the employes of these same corporations cannot obtain, is both unjust and indefensible. It is claimed, however, that for reasons assigned, and others equally obvious, under the pressing necessities of the State for larger revenue, these objects of its creation and continued fostering care should be required to pay a small percentage to the State. It may be asserted that the tendency of the law will be to drive capital from this to other States. I assert, without fear of intelligent contradiction, that the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, which, by proximity to the great centers of trade, are our chief competitors for capital seeking investment in the business done under the corporation affected, place a heavier impost on their corporations by one process or another, than New-Jersey has ever done, or will ever desire to do. We possess peculiar advantages in every respect for corporate enterprise, and it is the right, as it is the duty of the State, to avail itself reasonably of its advantages. A very large number of corporations, seeking to avail themselves of our liberal grants, or desiring the confessed protection of our Courts, or purposing, perhaps, the evasion of imposts elsewhere, have their capital, labor and interests entirely beyond our limits. Surely they might justly be reminded of the power that created and protects them, without trespass upon their rights. I am induced to call your especial attention to this subject again, for the reason that to sustain the credit and meet the obligations of the State for the year, action is necessary. Having directed your attention to the subject in my annual message, I deemed it due to your honorable bodies to await further suggestion until the latest period, hoping you might agree upon a system of taxation generally acceptable and resulting from mature deliberations. However imperfectly expressed my views may be—given under the pressure of the duties of your closing hours—the obligation to give them is plain. Your decision to adjourn on the 17th inst., meeting as it does with the almost universal concurrence of our people, and fixing, as it will, a creditable example of prompt legislation for future bodies, will not, I trust, be frustrated by any want of legislation in behalf of the State.

Respectfully,

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, Governor.

The Fire Commissioners on the Drama.

The regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday, with Gen. SHALER in the chair. The following letter was read:

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 10th March, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: In view of the fact that a certain feeling of alarm has been created in the public mind by irresponsible statements concerning the fire scene in the drama of "Lost at Sea," I would esteem it a favor if you would visit the establishment ex officio, and report upon the working of the scene in question.

Very respectfully yours,

J. L. WALLACK.

This letter was directed to the Fire Commissioners, who sent two surveyors to make the examination requested, and their report was submitted yesterday as follows:

The undersigned visited, on Monday evening, 14th inst., and witnessed the fire scene in the drama "Lost at Sea." The progress of the fire is that which the effect is produced in a manner to secure the public against any danger, and all possible care being taken in the management of the use of "fire," and ample provision against harm to persons and results.

JOHN A. O'BRIEN,
RICHARD MOORE, Surveyors.

The document was ordered on file and a copy to be sent to Mr. WALLACK.

VANDERBILT AND ERIE.

Cross-Examination of Jay Gould—Interesting Developments—Sparring of the Lawyers.

At the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD, yesterday, the entire day, from 11 o'clock until 3, without intermission, was occupied in the cross-examination of JAY GOULD by Mr. BEACH, one of the counsel for Mr. VANDERBILT. The Court Room was filled with people, a large number of whom were lawyers, who took a professional interest in the great case. The array of counsel on each side was imposing, one end of the table being occupied by Messrs. W. A. BEACH, HORACE F. CLARK, CHAS. A. RAPALLO and Ex-Judge DAVIS, and the other by D. D. FIELD, D. FIELD and T. W. SHEARMAN. Mr. FISK sat by his counsel, an interested listener, while his colleague underwent the ordeal of a severe cross-questioning.

Mr. GOULD testified: My permanent residence in New-York began in 1859; previous to that time I was engaged in surveying and civil engineering, and resided in Delaware County; I was never a resident of Vermont, though I have been engaged in railroad business there; I was managing trustee of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, and a large owner in the Troy and Rutland; I resided in New-York while thus employed; I have had no permanent business in New-York other than that connected with railroads; I had no other railroad business than that in Vermont until I became connected with the Erie Road, which occurred in 1867; prior to the election of that year my only connection with the Company was that of a large owner of the stock.

FIRST OFFICIAL CONNECTION WITH ERIE.

[Here the witness began to tell how, at that time, Mr. DREW began a "bear campaign," but being checked, fell back into the line of answer to the questions put to him, and continued:] My first official position was that of director; Mr. DREW was engaged in depressing stock, and I took the position in order to oust him, Mr. VANDERBILT and his friends promising to work with us; but on the night before the election the Commodore said that he had made up with DREW, and he must go on the Board; we finally compromised the matter by leaving DREW out and afterward voting him in to fill a vacancy; I have continued a director of the Company since that election, and became its President in July, 1868; Mr. JAMES FISK became connected with the Erie Railroad at about the same time that I did; I first became acquainted with Mr. FISK in 1867, about the time that we both became connected with the Erie Railroad; Mr. FISK has been one of the directors since that time; the office of the Erie Railway Company was formerly at No. 187 West-street, but last Summer it was moved up-town, and is now at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. [The question whether the property there was leased or owned by the Company was objected to and ruled out, an exception to the ruling being noted.] The books of the Company are kept at that office.

COUNSEL—Have they been there continuously?

WITNESS—They were not all moved at once; we were about a month moving; they are there now and have been ever since last Summer.

COUNSEL—In what different departments are books kept by the Company and what is the subject matter of each?

This question was objected to, and a sharp controversy arose between counsel as to its admissibility, the Court favoring its exclusion. Counsel for the defense complained that a disposition was shown to restrict his rights in the form of question to be put and an inclination on the part of opposing counsel to dictate the method of examination. He claimed that he had a right to pursue this inquiry to ascertain what record of the subject matter of this litigation was contained in those books that they might if necessary be produced. The opposing counsel argued that he had no right to ask questions with a view of finding out other testimony to be brought in at a later stage. After some very spicy discussion between the counsel, and some pretty direct allusions to the disposition of the Court to restrict the examination, the question was ruled out as too broad and an exception taken.

The examination continued:

COUNSEL—Does this plaintiff keep any book or books to the issue of stock?

WITNESS—(Hesitating)—I suppose so; that would come under my department.

COUNSEL—Do you know whether the Company keep any such books?

WITNESS—Yes, I do.

COUNSEL—Are there books showing the issue, transfer and surrender of stock?

WITNESS—There are.

COUNSEL—Do the books show the manner and object of the creation of stock?

WITNESS—I do not know what they show.

COUNSEL—Does the Board of Directors, keep a record?

WITNESS—They do.

COUNSEL—Does that show the object and manner of the issue of stock?

WITNESS—I presume so.

The testimony goes on:

The Board of Directors have an executive committee, who also keep a book containing a record of their transactions; the treasurer keeps a great many books; they relate to various kinds of business; they show the receipts and disbursements of money, the object of payments and the source of receipts; I think there was an issue of stock in February, 1868; it amounted to $10,000,000; it was issued in conversion of convertible bonds; I don't know the date of the bonds; they were issued a short time previous to the issue of stock.

COUNSEL—How long before? (Question objected to, but allowed, and exception noted.)

WITNESS—About the 1st of January a report was laid before the Board.

COUNSEL—I do not ask that; were any of them issued before the 15th of February, 1868?

WITNESS—I think it was in January, as near as I can remember; on reflection I believe $5,000,000 were issued before the rest; it was some time in December, 1867, or January or February, 1868; that is the nearest I can tell; I think the books of the Company will tell.

COUNSEL—What book?

WITNESS—I don't know; Mr. DREW at that time—

COUNSEL—I ask you nothing about Mr. DREW; what book will show when those bonds were issued?

WITNESS—I was not in a position to know.

COUNSEL—I ask nothing about your position; what book will show this?

WITNESS—I can't tell you.

COUNSEL—You have no idea?

WITNESS—(with hesitation) No, Sir.

COUNSEL—Will the minutes of the Board of Directors show?

WITNESS—They ought to.

COUNSEL—Is there any resolution on their book authorizing the issue of these bonds before the 19th of February?

WITNESS—I think the books are all right and—

COUNSEL—Is there any resolution on the book of the directors authorizing the issue of bonds prior to the 19th of February, 1868?

WITNESS—I know such a resolution was passed; I do not know whether it is on the book or not.

[Here a brisk contest between the counsel arose as to the propriety of the method adopted in examining the witness, after which the same question was repeated with the same result.]

COUNSEL—Were you present when the resolution was passed prior to Feb. 19?

WITNESS—I think I was present at the meeting of the Board.

(Question repeated)—I remember being present at a certain meeting when a report was received. [Here a dispute ensued as to the admission of testimony on this report, and it was finally admitted, and was to the effect that the road was in a very bad condition and needed repairing.] The resolution authorizing the issue of the bonds was a result of this report, and the object was to raise money for necessary expenses; the Executive Committee was authorized to issue convertible bonds to the amount of $10,000,000; this was necessary, for the Company had no other funds to draw upon, but was largely in debt; the report on the condition of the road was made by HUGH RIDDLE, the General Superintendent of the road; $5,000,000 of the bonds were put on the market before the rest; the first $5,000,000 were negotiated through Mr. DREW; the second $5,000,000 were negotiated at first by Mr. DREW, and subsequently taken in bond by Mr. FISK; I do not know in what sums the issues of stock for their conversion were made; $10,000,000 were issued; I think the bonds were issued in two sums of $5,000,000 each, but do not know whether the stock was issued in the same way or not; I do not know by whom the certificates were signed; by the officers, of course; I do not know whether the first $500,000 was negotiated to Mr. DREW, through Mr. GROESBECK; Mr. GROESBECK was one of Mr. DREW'S brokers, I know, the second $5,000,000 I think were sold to Mr. DREW in the first instance, either to him or through him; the price at which the stock was sold I don't recollect; in the neighborhood of 70; Mr. FISK negotiated the last $5,000,000, and I got Mr. VANDERBILT to buy on the same day that he sold; I know that he got orders to buy, for he told me so; FISK sold the highest of the stock to DREW, and the balance to VANDERBILT. [Here a good deal of merriment was exhibited, which the witness explained as follows:] I rode over to the office of the Company with DREW; he was very short, and sent orders to his broker to buy; when he found that FISK was selling he sent to countermand the order, but before his second messenger reached the broker's office his shorts were pretty well covered; Mr. FISK knew that DREW had given orders to buy; at least he has told me so; DREW'S broker bought just in time to buy FISK'S stock and got all the highest priced; I supposed at the time that FISK would sell, and knew that DREW had sent to buy; Mr. FISK had bought the bonds and would naturally avail himself of the market; at that time Mr. DREW was in the pool with Mr. RICHARD SCHELL, Mr. VANDERBILT and Mr. WORK, and he and SCHELL got into a quarrel over the result, each claiming that the other had cheated him; out of this quarrel commenced the litigation with SCHELL; a second pool had been made, leaving out DREW, and he became terribly frightened and sent his order to buy, which came just in time to take up the stock put on the market by FISK; the second five million dollars of stock was put on the market in February; I cannot fix the day; on reflection I think it was in March; there was an agreement to share profits and losses to which DREW and I were parties; I can't fix the date of the agreement; I do not know whether it was made about the time of the first issue of stock or not; that writing was between DREW, THOMPSON, FISK and myself; I have not the writing now, and do not know whether it is in existence; have not seen it since it was made; in giving an account of the interview at Mr. PIERREPONT'S house yesterday, I stated all that I remembered of that affair; I went there without any expectation of meeting the persons whom I found there; I had received no intimation that there was to be such a meeting; I knew that a secret negotiation was going on, but did not know whether it would result in a settlement or not; I knew it was secret because they had private meetings and could not let us know what was going on; DREW was living in Jersey then and he used to come over in the night going away round by Weehawken Ferry; he came sometimes so as to arrive at Vanderbilt's house on Sunday morning; I was at Albany about the time and got my information from DREW, FISK and VANDERBILT; I speak of the negotiations as secret, because they kept them from myself and those members of the Board who were opposed to the settlement; I knew it was kept secret from us because we could not find out anything about it; I applied to Mr. VANDERBILT to learn about it and that was the object of the first interview; at this interview, Mr. FISK was taken aside by Mr. ELDRIDGE and urged to withdraw our opposition to the settlement; Mr. ELDRIDGE spoke of the importance of having the litigation settled, and said that counsel, and all the other directors of the Company favored it, and we ought to consent; afterward Mr. DREW talked with us in the room, and I see no reason why they could not have heard the conversation; he said that he considered the settlement a great swindle, but it was important to get out of litigation and be on good terms with the Central; as the lawyers and the other officers were in favor of the settlement, he thought we ought to yield; what he regarded as a swindle was the payment of money to settle the suits and cover the losses on both sides; he wrought a suit to restrain this settlement, and they wanted me to put mine up with the others at certain prices; I said that I would not take any money, but would acquiesce in the settlement; Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. SCHELL had said something about our putting our suits in, and we were figuring up how much they would make; it was stated that Mr. VANDERBILT had said that the settlements might go on as far as they could; the settlement was made by Mr. SCHELL or Mr. RAPALLO, or both; there were some papers executed in pursuance of the settlement; checks and receipts were given, and I suppose the attorneys executed other papers; I understood that discontinuances were drawn to be kept in escrow until the thing was got through; I do not know that they were executed, but saw the lawyers writing and supposed that they were preparing the necessary papers to carry the settlement into effect; I do not remember that I saw any of the papers executed; the receipts were signed by Mr. SCHELL and were for the $429,000 and for the $25,000 of Mr. RAPALLO; I don't know who took the receipts, but I suppose either the President, Mr. ELDRIDGE, or the Treasurer, Mr. DREW; FISK and I came away before the others, but not until the settlement was concluded; this is all that I remember of the interview.

Here the witness was sharply questioned as to any person having claimed to represent Mr. VANDERBILT at this meeting at PIERREPONT'S house, and repeated that Mr. SCHELL and Mr. RAPALLO had said that Mr. VANDERBILT was willing that the settlement should be made.

COUNSEL—Will you swear that the announcement made was not that Mr. VANDERBILT cared nothing about the settlement, and would have nothing to do with it?

WITNESS—I heard no such statement; the suits settled were four in number, one in which SCHELL was plaintiff, one in which WORK was plaintiff, one by BLOODGOOD, and the other in the name of the People; Mr. DREW could not get his matter ready and it was put over; I think I agreed also to withdraw my suit restraining the settlement; I and that I would do so to Mr. ELDRIDGE; the others were present and might have heard me; I don't remember any other suits except those I have mentioned, or that anything was said at this meeting about any other suits; I don't remember what attorney brought my suit; Mr. FIELD was my counsel at the time; I consulted him about the matter, but do not remember whether it was brought at his office or not; we had a great many lawyers at that time; the defendants were the Directors of the Company, or a portion of them, at the time of the Pierrepont interview a complaint had been put in and an injunction obtained; I do not know where the pleadings are now, or who the attorneys were, but I do remember some of the allegations of the complaint; the injunction was served, to my own knowledge, upon the President of the Company.

At this point Mr. FIELD objected to the subject matter of this suit being given in evidence. The counsel for the defense claimed that he should be allowed to pursue the examination to the end or have the evidence already given on the subject stricken out. The Court either refused to have the evidence on this point thus far stricken out or to allow it to proceed any farther. The witness then repeated his statement that he knew the injunction was served, and that he did not know where the pleadings in the case were to be found, and the subject of the second interview with Commodore VANDERBILT was taken up.

WITNESS—My second interview with Commodore VANDERBILT took place a day or two after the meeting at Mr. PIERREPONT'S house; Mr. FISK and myself were the only persons present except the Commodore; Mr. FISK did the talking; we told Mr. VANDERBILT that there had been a meeting, and that there had been various settlements with the other parties, and we wanted to know what terms could be made with him; we asked him how much stock he had, what it had cost him and what his loss had been; he said that he wanted to consult other parties before he offered any terms; he afterward said that these parties were Mr. JOHN STEWART and Mr. BANKS; the next interview with Mr. VANDERBILT took place at his house, either that same evening or the following evening; there was no one present but Mr. FISK and myself and Mr. VANDERBILT; we told him we had come to bring the matter to a point; he said that he had $10,000,000 of Erie stock; if we would buy that and settle with him there would be peace and harmony between the two roads; his stock was mixed; partly that disposed of by FISK and partly other stock; he would not let us see his broker's account, but said we must take his word as to the amount; he then told us how he got into the pool, and that he had given orders to buy to sustain the market, and the other fellows had run and sold out on him; he said that the others in the pool had cheated him, and mentioned SCHELL in particular; we finally agreed to take $5,000,000 of his stock and pay his losses, and report the settlement to ELDRIDGE; we told him that we were opposed to the settlement which had been made; our way would have been to sell him stock as long as he would buy; he said that DREW had tried to settle with him; he knew that DREW had no back-bone, and if we had not come in he would have had it all his own way; I think he called DREW a hypocrite; when we rose to come away he said to us, "Boys, you are young, and if you carry out this settlement there will be peace and harmony between the two roads."

COUNSEL—Did he state how it was that DREW came to offer to settle?

WITNESS—He said that DREW begged and cried and wanted him to let him come back to New-York; he had got sick of New-Jersey; he said that DREW had come over the Sunday before the Albany bill was passed, and offered to hand over the money to him if he would let him come back; this money, what there was left of the $10,000,000, was deposited in New-Jersey, and Mr. DREW'S private funds were also deposited there; he agreed to hand over the Erie money to him, (VANDERBILT,) and the latter was to let him come back to New-York and give him a guarantee against himself and everybody else; Mr. FISK afterward told me that DREW packed up this Erie money, and he (FISK) learning of the performance attached his private funds, and when the old man found he had been euchred he brought the Erie money back; the fourth conversation with Mr. VANDERBILT was on the morning of the 10th of July, the day of the meeting of the Board; I went to Mr. VANDERBILT'S office with Mr. ELDRIDGE; Mr. STEWART, Mr. BARKER and Mr. SCHELL were in the front office and we were in the back office; Mr. ELDRIDGE said to Mr. VANDERBILT, "This is all settled except as regards these bonds; you must take $2,000,000 of these at 80;" Mr. VANDERBILT offered to take $1,000,000 at 80, and it was finally compromised by his taking $1,250,000; Mr. ELDRIDGE then said that he had his report to the Board all ready, including the various settlements, and he thought it would be unanimously approved; the fifth conversation was the same day or the day after; I told the Commodore that ELDRIDGE had sent me up to carry out the settlement which had been approved by the Board, and that I had brought the $1,250,000 in bonds and the $1,000,000 in checks; I delivered the checks, but he delivered no certificates of stock; we got them of WORK, DAVIS & BARTON; I do not know of my own knowledge what was done with the certificates; Commodore VANDERBILT did not give an order for them, but he wrote a note to WORK, DAVIS & BARTON; an order was written at the bottom by myself to get the stock for SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN; the stock was obtained, and paid for in checks; SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN lent $2,500,000 to the Company, and used the certificates of stock to raise money; they were placed out around for this purpose; they were taken up by the Company within six months.

On the examining counsel attempting to trace the stock still further, objection was made by Mr. FIELD, and a controversy arose in which Messrs. DAVIS, BEACH, CLARK, and RAPALLO took part on one side, against Mr. FIELD on the other, as to the propriety of this course. The defense took the ground that an attempt having been made to have the contract rescinded on the ground of fraud, it was competent for them to show that the stock had been used by the Company in every way as their own, and had put it beyond their power to return it, and consequently had no real claim to recover the money paid for it. It was claimed by the other side, and held by the Court, that a tender of any stock of equal value was sufficient, and it was of no consequence what became of those identical certificates. Mr. BEACH then offered to prove that the certificates came into possession of the Company, and were used by them as their own property in affirmance of this very contract. The offer was ruled out on the objection of Mr. FIELD, and an exception to the ruling noted.

The examination was then resumed, and Mr. GOULD testified that the certificates of stock had come into the possession of the Company before the commencement of this suit, some time in the early part of December.

The hour of 3 having arrived, the Court adjourned, and the cross-examination of Mr. GOULD will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

Desperate Affray in a Liquor Saloon.

BUCKEY MCCABE, who is said to be a most notorious ruffian, spent Tuesday night at a ball at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, in Broome-street, near the Bowery, and about 6 o'clock went into the saloon of E. P. MCGOLDRICK, No. 58 Frankfort-street, where he got into a quarrel with the bar tender, THOMAS DRAPER, whom he struck with great violence. The assailed attempting to defend himself, MCCABE drew his revolver and fired three shots at DRAPER in rapid succession, all of which missed him, but all took effect upon other persons in the room. One struck MICHAEL DRAPER in the thigh, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound; another entered the left breast of RICHARD DOWLING, of No. 35 Madison-street, passing upward and inward about five inches, and lodged in the breast; and the third shot passed through the hand of a man whose name was not learned before he fled from the scene. Immediately after firing the shots MCCABE rushed from the house and has not yet been arrested, but as Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Fourth Precinct, immediately sent officers in pursuit of the ruffian, and as he is well known to the Police he cannot long evade capture. DRAPER and DOWLING were removed to the Oak-street Station-house, where they were attended by a Police Surgeon, who succeeded in extracting the balls in both cases, after which they were taken to their homes by their friends.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth on the Bible in Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The stormy weather of Sunday evening prevented many from hearing Mr. HEPWORTH'S discourse on the "Bible in the Schools." Will you not request him to repeat on some future occasion his views on this interesting and vital question?

J.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870.

The Liberal Club—Lecture on Ancient Egyptian Art.

The Liberal Club held their twenty-second weekly meeting last evening, President WEBB in the Chair. Mr. I. WILSON MCDONALD read an essay on "The Arts and Artists of the Ancient Egyptians." The subject, he said, was a comparatively new one. CHAMPOLLION was the great father of Egyptological science. The monuments of the Egyptians dated back some of them to a period of ten thousand years before the Christian Era. The Rosetta stone was the key to the reading of the picture-writings of the Egyptians. We now know more of these Egyptians than we did of the Franks and Celts. To the fine arts were we indebted for the history of all the ancient nations. The Egyptians were the eldest artists of whom we have any account, and they, and not the Greeks, were the originators of the fine arts. If the Egyptians possessed the perfection of civilization 5,200 years ago, how many years did it take to bring them to that state; some say thirty thousand years, which would conflict with the chronology which we are taught in the schools. The speaker gave an eloquent description of the probable condition of these prehistoric peoples. The artist was not yet born, he said, who could compare with some of the specimens of Grecian art. Yet those were all inspired by the Egyptians. No nation ever equaled the latter in brilliancy and durability of color. It was not true that the Egyptians possessed the steam-engine and the electric battery. Some of their obelisks, he said, had been moved over eight hundred miles, but we had no means of moving them now. They used sledges moving on greased tramways. The Egyptians were not negroes, but Caucasians. They wore the same kinds of shoes and slippers five thousand years ago that we wear today. The lecture was listened to with much interest, and was a well-written and able essay.

FORGERIES IN WALL-STREET.

Certified Checks Altered by a New Process.

Some sharper has recently been experimenting with a new process for erasing the ink upon checks, and cleverly substituting for the original figures some of larger denominations. The plans were well laid and have met with success, but now that discovery has followed the first issue of the altered checks, it is thought that the game will not be repeated.

Exactly what the plans were has not yet appeared, but they were doubtless similar to those which have been resorted to in previous cases. The sharpers managed to obtain checks of extensive brokers on the "street" for small amounts—not a difficult process when the immense business done by these firms is considered—and then procuring their certification at the banks on which they were drawn, the checks would be altered by erasing the figures and letters in the body of the check, and substituting therefor letters and figures representing much larger amounts. The forged paper was in this instance successfully passed at other banks and the money obtained upon it. Of course the extent of the forgery would not be discovered until the exchange of checks came to be made at the Clearing-house the next morning, and by that time the perpetrators hoped to be safe beyond pursuit. So far it does not appear that more than one person was concerned in the transactions, and the bank officers and detectives are confident that they will be able to capture him. Very little information could be obtained respecting the affair, those possessing the facts being desirous of concealing them in order "not to defeat the ends of justice."

One of the checks which was manipulated was drawn by FISK & HATCH on the Fourth National Bank for $56. It was sent to the bank and certified, and then altered to $5,600, in which form it was deposited with the National Mechanics' Banking Association, and the amount drawn out by the depositor. Another check was obtained from VERMILYE & CO. for $50 on the National Bank of Commerce, was duly certified, and then changed to $15,000, sent to the same bank to which that of FISK & HATCH was sent and subsequently drawn against.

The fraud was not disclosed until yesterday, when the checks were sent through the Clearing-house by the Mechanics' Banking Association to the banks on which they were drawn. There the fact was disclosed that an alteration had been effected, and detectives were employed to work up the case. The fraud is skillfully accomplished, and would ordinarily defy detection. It is stated that the erasure is effected by a chemical agent which eradicates all red and black ink marks instantly, but does not produce an impression upon blue ink. After erasing the original writing the forger has been compelled to imitate closely the filling up of the check, and to do this, must have had some practice. That the counterfeiter's fraudulent designs were carefully planned and must have been in contemplation for some time is apparent from the statement that he deposited the checks in the Mechanics' Banking Association and drew against them, which he could not have done unless he had had an account with the bank. That he has had such dealings with this institution reflects no discredit upon the officers, for all are liable to be imposed upon by the various disguises which sharpers assume to have the appearance of bank men.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

How it Will be Observed—Prospects for a Grand Display—The Feastings and Fun in Store for Erin's Sons.

This is St. Patrick's Day, an occasion toward which every mother's son and daughter of the "Ould Sod" have looked for many a long day with the liveliest anticipations of pleasure. It is a day sacred to every Irishman and his descendants, and is observed throughout every land inhabited by the Celtic race with demonstrations most enthusiastic. Here, in this "Land of the Free," there is no hindrance to a proper celebration of the occasion, and the gratitude of the Irish heart is warmly expressed for this privilege by the fraternal manner in which the red stripes of our flag are entwined with the emerald green of the Irish banner.

The day bids fair at the present writing to be pleasant, but March is so fickle in this respect that though the moon may be plowing her way through the clearest of skies at midnight, she may be obscured before morning, and the mythical lion which belongs to stormy March, may, during the hours assigned to the procession, be lashing his tail with fury, and overturning all the watering pots of Aquarius. It is so seldom that the sons of St. Patrick are favored with a bright sunshine in which to parade that it is hoped the present prospects may be realized, for a fine day will bring forth a large concourse of people, and greatly enhance the enjoyment of those who participate in the procession and attendant festivities.

It will be observed, by reference to the programme, that the number of civic societies which have signified their intention of participating is unusually large, and far in excess of any year previous. The Hibernian Societies will muster in full strength, as also will the Total Abstinence Associations. Several labor organizations which have been established since last St. Patrick's Day will also participate. The Brooklyn organizations of Irishmen will not come over to New-York, but will have a celebration and procession independently in their own city. The Grand Marshal for this City will be Mr. JAMES REILLY. Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City, will mount his "clipped" Pegasus, and inspect the line previous to the movement of the procession, and will then enter a carriage with Police Commissioner BRENNAN and be escorted to the City Hall, where His Honor will alight and review the column as it passes. The societies will form in Second-avenue, the right resting on Tenth-street. The military, under Brig.-Gen. JAMES KAVANAGH, will form in the immediate vicinity and take the right of the procession. The line of march will be down Second-avenue to Second-street, up Second-street to the Bowery, down Bowery to Chatham-street, and across the City Hall Park, where the review by the Mayor and Common Council will be held; up Broadway to Union-square, around WASHINGTON'S monument, down Fourteenth-street to Ninth-avenue, up Ninth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, across Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, down First-avenue to Eighth-street, and thence to Cooper Institute, where the procession will be dismissed.

The streets and avenues and every available space in buildings on the route of the procession will be packed with human beings, and each of the sons and daughters of Erin will wear sprigs of shamrock, and their countenances will be illumined with joy at the soul-stirring sight which will greet them. Uncomplainingly they will wait from early morning till the strains of martial music in the distance shall announce the approach of the procession, and then their hearts will beat the faster as one after another of friends and brothers are recognized among the regalia and shamrock bearers in the marshaled throng. Not until the last of the procession passes will the spectators disperse, and then will consider the day well spent which has enabled them to witness one more celebration of the natal day of Ireland's Patron Saint. The route of march is very long, and before it is finished many of the "hardy sons of toil" will be wearied, but they will bear the fatigue cheerfully for love of "Ould Ireland." It is almost unnecessary to say that the public buildings will be adorned with bunting of red and green most abundantly, for those who have such matters in charge never neglect to do their best on such occasions.

Salutes will be fired in Stuyvesant-square and the City Hall Park. The military display will be very fine, and embrace all the Irish volunteer organizations in the City. The music will be abundant and soul-stirring no doubt. The streets through which the procession will pass have been cleaned thoroughly, and will be in excellent order for marching. The day will be closed with the festivities usual to the occasion. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will give their eighty-sixth annual dinner at the St. James Hotel, and several eminent speakers will be present and contribute to the entertainment. The St. Patrick's Shamrock Association will have their annual dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Father Matthew Societies will have a ball at No. 199 Bowery, and various other entertainments of a similar character will take place throughout the City.

Owing to the number of jurors who expressed a desire to participate in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, the Trial Terms of both the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas have adjourned over until Friday.

The Danger of Walking on a Railroad Track—One Man Killed and One Fatally Wounded.

Yesterday, as the afternoon mail train on the Long Island Railroad, due at Hunter's Point at 2:50, was a few rods this side of Woodside, the locomotive struck two men, killing one and fatally injuring another. It seems that the men were walking on the Long Island track, and a Flushing train coming along the road running parallel, they stepped to look at it, and did not hear the Long Island train, which was approaching in the opposite direction, and which could not be seen from the place where the men stood on account of a curve, but was in sight from the Flushing train. The engineer of the locomotive, immediately on coming in sight of the men, blew his whistle, but they did not heed it in time. The accident took place in plain sight of the passengers on the Flushing train. The wounded man was conveyed to his home; both an arm and leg are fractured, and the physicians fears internal injuries. He gave

...the same as Jones, and ... Myers at Astoria. He was not acquainted with the dead man, who is supposed to have lived at Winfield. His body was taken to Hunter's Point, where an inquest will be held today by Coroner Schirmer.

REVENUE COUNTERFEITING.

New Developments in Regard to the Criminal Proceedings Against Howard—History of the Counterfeit Plot Formed on Staten Island.

Some new and interesting details were obtained, yesterday, concerning the case of Ebenezer Howard, a large match manufacturer, who is charged with counterfeiting one-cent revenue stamps, and with procuring counterfeit plates, on which charges he is now held to answer in the United States Commissioner's Office under $12,000 bail, as previously reported in the Times. It will be remembered that an oysterman named John Storer, or Story, living at Prince's Bay, near Tottenville, Staten Island, accidentally discovered a flat and rusted metal plate lying on the edge of the bay, in January last. This plate is material evidence in the proceedings against Howard, in connection with the statement of a man named John Rippon. The latter, it was said, was engaged to engrave the plate by Howard, and was given the use of a house at Prince's Bay, belonging to Howard, in order to facilitate his counterfeiting operations and to avoid detection. During last Summer, however, Col. Whitley's secret service detectives caught Rippon in the act of counterfeiting tobacco stamps, in which work he was alleged to have been assisted by an expert engraver, named Pearce, now in Ludlow-street Jail, and also by a Col. Clarke, of Brooklyn, and one Carpenter, of Boston. At the time of their capture a counterfeit bed plate, for printing one-cent revenue stamps, was found in their possession, similar to the transfer plate picked up by the oysterman. This plate was sent to Washington, but will hereafter, it is reported, be used as evidence in the examination of Howard, together with the transfer plate. Shortly after the discovery of the plot by the oysterman, and before any importance had been given to it by the Government officers, Rippon visited his counsel, Mr. Erhardt, to whom he communicated the fact that he himself had thrown it into the Bay some months before. According to the representations alleged to have been made by him at that time, Pearce and himself were engaged to engrave the counterfeit plate by Howard. He also said he had delivered about $3,000 worth of stamps to Howard, being paid for them at the rate of 10 cents for each sheet of 210 stamps. His story was subsequently told to the brothers-in-law of Howard, then well-known lawyers in this City, for the purpose of giving Howard an opportunity of getting hold of the plate and of destroying it. Howard, on being informed of Rippon's story, pronounced it a falsehood, but he is alleged to have subsequently made endeavors for the purpose of procuring the plate without the knowledge of his relatives, applying to a man named Lyon to get it for him. Howard's match factory in this City was seized nearly a year ago on a charge of violating the Internal Revenue law. It is alleged by Government officials that a considerable number of the matches which were then taken bore counterfeit stamps, and that these are now in possession of Supervisor Dutcher, and will be used as evidence for the prosecution.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Female Normal School—City Superintendent's Report—School Moneys—Vagrant Children.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, President Larremore in the chair.

A communication was received from the Committee on Normal Schools, stating that the Third-avenue Railroad Company have placed a car exclusively at the disposal of the pupils attending the Female Normal School, and that the car will leave Harlem at 7:40 A. M. each day, commencing on Monday next.

The thanks of the Board were directed to be tendered to the Railroad Company.

A communication, signed by W. F. Butler and others, was read, asking that a holiday be granted to the pupils of the colored schools to enable them to join in the celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

It was referred.

Another communication was received from the Social Science Society, asking that the science of "human well-being," commonly known as "Political Economy," be taught in the public schools.

It was referred.

Mr. John Hecker, School Inspector in the Second District, sent a voluminous communication on normal schools, in which he referred to the book lately published by him on this and kindred subjects, and concluded by stating that he will meet the Committee on Normal Schools at any time, and point out to them which of the normal school pupils are fitted to make teachers, and which not, the conditions necessary for a teacher being given by nature herself, and not to be acquired by any amount of study.

Referred to the Committee on Normal Schools.

The sum of $16,000 was appropriated to alter, repair and furnish the Female Normal School building in Broadway.

A resolution was adopted that the school moneys for 1870 be distributed according to law, the amount being about $10 23 to each scholar.

Mr. Wood referred to the City Superintendent's report, which, he said, though dated in February, had only just been published. It was, he said, most unsatisfactory, contradictory in parts and containing much superfluous matter. He offered a resolution, which was laid over, that hereafter the reports be given, as much as possible, in tabular form; that the Superintendent make half-yearly inspections, and that two additional assistants be appointed.

Mr. Smythe said that the report of the Committee on Vagrant Children was not yet ready. He was happy, however, to be able to say that the number of vagrant children in the City who do not attend any school, does not, according to the best authorities, exceed 5,000. The Committee are still at work on the report.

The Board then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Miscellaneous Business—The Smoke Nuisance Abated—The Great Dog Question Again.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, Dr. John O. Stone, the President, in the chair. The routine business from the office of Attorney Bliss was presented and passed upon. An application was presented from a Mrs. Dougherty to be released from payment of costs in ten cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, in which she had gone to judgment on the ground of poverty. It appeared the lady was the owner in fee of the several houses complained of, and the Board was disposed to be jocular over the plea of poverty, but as the application was made by request of a Commissioner who was absent, the matter was laid over.

A report was presented from Inspector Veile declaring the Home for Orphans, in Second-avenue, to be in a condition unfit for human habitation; but as it was without the indorsement of the Sanitary Superintendent, it was referred to that official.

An ordinance was presented by Attorney Bliss requiring that on and after the 1st of June next it shall be unlawful for any furnace to be used for any purpose of trade or manufacture which does not consume its smoke, and it was adopted by the Board and ordered to be published.

Dr. H. Wagner, of Harlem, who was charged with neglecting to report a case of small-pox occurring in his practice, applied to be relieved from suit because, as the patient had been for eight days under the charge of a Bellevue Hospital physician before coming to his care, he supposed the case had been reported. The Board did not grant the request of Dr. Wagner, but his charge as to neglect upon the part of another physician was referred to the Sanitary Committee for investigation. In connection with the same subject, a communication was presented from the Sanitary Superintendent giving a number of cases of culpable neglect of physicians to report cases of small-pox, and recommending that they be dealt with according to law, and they were referred to the Attorney to bring suits against the delinquent.

The report of the Sanitary Inspector on the manure nuisance at Jamaica was read, and fully sustained the numerous complaints of residents of that village lately received by the Board, and suit being ordered to be brought for the abatement of the nuisance, $100 was appropriated for the employment of local counsel.

The weekly report of the Sanitary Superintendent showed, from the inspections of the week, the following cases of violations of the law: Eighty-one tenement houses, six private dwellings, four horse and cow stables, three yards, courts and areas, five cellars and basements, five waste pipes and drains, four water-closets, three streets, gutters and sidewalks. The usual order was made.

Commissioner Stephen Smith offered a resolution which was adopted, that the Sanitary Superintendent report whether the New-York Rendering Company have removed their works at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, as ordered by the Board, and also a resolution that the Superintendent report whether Tobey & Booth, Shears & Co., and the butchers' associations have complied with the provisions of their permits, which declare that no fat, tallow or lard shall be melted or rendered except when fresh from the slaughtered animals, and in a condition free from sourness and taint; which was also adopted.

The great dog question again came up on the personal application of Dr. Strahan, of No. 67 East Twenty-third-street, for the reconsideration of the order requiring him to remove four dogs from his rear yard. He submitted a number of letters from neighbors to the right and left and rear of him, which were [illegible] certificates of good character for the accused animals, and Dr. Strahan was ready to make oath that these most excellent canines had not barked for two consecutive minutes [illegible]. Dr. Strahan satisfactorily explained his seeming inattention to the orders of the Board, and said that, when he once understood the matter he had at once removed the animals, and now asked that the order be rescinded. After a vast deal of discussion by Dr. Strahan, Dr. Perry for the complainants, and Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Morris, during which the habits, manners and customs of the canines were thoroughly dissected, a resolution was adopted that the suit against Dr. Strahan be discontinued until there shall be further complaints, but the subject was not thereby disposed of, as another discussion arose as to what the Board meant by the resolution, and whether Dr. Strahan had liberty to bring back his dogs, and without any understanding being reached, the Board finally passed to other business.

The Board then investigated the cases of night scavengers charged with violations of their permits, and the licenses of several were revoked.

PURIM.

The Jewish Carnival—Its Past and Present Celebration.

The recurrence of the annual festival of Purim, which was commenced at sundown yesterday, gives some timeliness to the displays of masks still to be commented on by admiring urchins gathered about shop windows. The origin of the observance of the day is almost too well known to need rehearsal in print. In the Book of Esther it is told how King Ahasuerus, "who reigned from India even unto Ethiopia, over a hundred and seven and twenty provinces," 2,300 years ago, put away his Queen, Vashti, for disobedience, and elevated Esther, a Jewess, to "royal estate" in her place; how Mordecai, her cousin, saved the King's life from assassination; how Haman, the Agagite and first Minister to the King, had determined to destroy the Jewish nation and wipe out the name of Israel, and how, by the intercession of Queen Esther and Mordecai he failed, and was himself hanged on the gallows, "fifty cubits high," which he had erected for his enemy, the Queen's cousin. "And the Jews had light and gladness and joy and honor. And in every province and in every city, whithersoever the king's commandment and his decree came the Jews had joy and gladness, a feast and a good day. And many of the people of the land became Jews, for the fear of the Jews fell upon them." The thirteenth and fourteenth days of the twelfth month, called the month Adar, corresponding with today and Friday of this week, the Jews called Purim, and "ordained and took upon them and upon their seed, and upon all such as joined themselves unto them, so as it should not fail, that they would keep these two days according to their writing and according to their appointed time every year. And that these days should be remembered and kept throughout every generation, every family, every province, and every city, and that these days of Purim should not fail from among the Jews, nor the memorial of them perish from their seed." As for the character of a public festivity given these days, but little fresh information is to be offered the reader. A few years ago, when New-York was within narrower limits, and acquaintances were closer, as were dwellings, to each other, the private celebration of Purim by masked parties journeying from house to house by night, became an affair of public notice. Very few Jewish families closed their doors to the maskers, and at every house where friends in disguise were to be expected, a liberal supply of comestibles were in readiness. Special culinary preparations, which it would be difficult to call by name, and almost impossible to designate by ordinary methods of type-spelling, were conspicuous features of these banqueting boards, while wine was as necessary an adjunct as on New-year tables, and was productive on most wandering masqueraders, toward early morning, of the effect New-year wine usually has upon callers whose visiting lists have been unusually lengthened. But this cheerful and harmless general recognition of the event of the hour—twenty-two centuries ago—is fast becoming a thing of the past. The reverential spirit still burns, but the desire to celebrate in a markedly Jewish, if joyous manner, the feast of Purim, is not far from extinct. Receptions will have been held, it is true, and adventurous youths will have been jolted about town in quartets, seeking for "open houses," but the effort to emulate the gayety of the olden time will have been far less popular and earnest. A few years since it was decided to give an annual Purim ball by which it would be shown that the holiday was held in vivacious as well as solemn remembrance. The reunion was quite successful, and was followed by other gatherings. All were numerously participated in, and were regarded as, possibly, the most brilliant and select assemblages of the season. Unfortunately for the national reputation of the ball, however, the number of Jewish frequenters gradually decreased, and last year the belief was half expressed that the gathering had too little countenance from Hebrew eyes to warrant its repetition this month. So some unpretending entertainments only occur to-night, and there will be no grand demonstration. The services in the synagogues, last evening, were quite largely attended.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

March Term, 1870—Preferred Calendar—Class No. 1.

Nos.
1—Brandon, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error.
2—Beal, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c.

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 3.

3—Salisbury, Ex'r, &c., vs. Peck.
4—Purdy, Adm'r, &c., vs. Huntington, impleaded with Mitchell, &c.
5—Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co. vs. Simpson, Ex'r, &c.
6—Mead et al vs. Shepard.
7—Hathaway vs. Brayman.
8—Dexter vs. Syracuse, Binghampton, and N. Y. R. R. Co.
9—Wheeler vs. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.
10—Barker vs. Bradley.
11—Barty vs. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.
12—Loop vs. Litchfield.
13—Morgan et al vs. Skidmore.
14—Westbrook et al vs. Jackson, &c.
15—Morris et al vs. Epstein et al.
16—Bulger vs. The Albany Railway.
17—Richter vs. Poppenhausen.
18—Worth vs. Case, &c.

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 4.

19—The People ex rel. Benjamin vs. Hillhouse, Comptroller.
20—The People ex rel. Ad... vs. Allen, Comptroller.
21—The People of the State of New-York vs. Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey.
22—The People, &c., ex rel. Schenectady Astronomical Observatory vs. Allen, Comptroller.
23—Lindauer vs. Fourth National Bank of New-York.
24—National Park Bank vs. Ninth National Bank of New-York.
25—Lewis vs. The Park Bank.
26—National Park Bank, N. Y., vs. Fourth National Bank of New-York.
27—Etna Nat. of Hartford vs. Fourth National Bank of New-York.
28—Oddie vs. The Nat. City Bank of New-York.
29—Strong vs. The Nat. Mech. Banking Ass.

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 5—Motions.

30—Ellsworth vs. Caldwell.
31—Marshall vs. Meech.
32—Decker vs. Saltsman.
33—Hall vs. Dole.
34—People ex rel. Lee et al. vs. Supervisors of Chautauqua Co.
35—Parmenter et al. vs. Roth, &c.
36—Leland vs. Hathorn.
37—French vs. Powers.
38—Monterey, Cooper Plains, Painted Post and Corning Plank-road vs. Chamberlain.
39—Curtis vs. The City of Brooklyn.
40—Tucker vs. Griffin.
41—Justice vs. Lang.
42—Wetmore vs. Brooklyn Gas-light Co.
43—Wetmore vs. Atlantic Lead Co.

General Calendar Resumed.

81—Morewood et al. vs. Jewett et al.
82—Davidson vs. Bromley et al.
83—Chubbuck vs. Vernam.
84—Corning et al. vs. Troy Iron and Nail Factory.
85—Sands, Receiver, &c., vs. Hill.
85½—Myers vs. Houseman.
85¾—Lorrimer vs. Stevens.
86—Lane vs. Wilcox.
86½—Bryan et al. vs. The American Tel. Co.
87—Howell et al. vs. Vail.
88—Clark vs. Titcomb, Sur., &c.
89—Hageman et al. vs. Troy and Boston Railroad Co.
90—Loeschigk et al. vs. Burdick et al.
91—Block et al. vs. Columbian Insurance Co.
92—Shapely vs. Abbott.
93—Fish vs. Emerson.
94—Devlin vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
95—Fisk vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.
96—Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany vs. Wilson et al.
97—Yates vs. Kott.
98—Sheldon vs. Sherman et al.
99—Brown et al. vs. New-York Cen. R. R. Co.
100—Lawrence et al. vs. Campbell.
101—Superintendent of the Poor of Onondaga Co. vs. Supt. of the Poor of Herkimer Co.
102—Johnson vs. Kennedy.
103—The Park Bank vs. Watson.
104—Same vs. Same.
105—White vs. Sutherland, late Sheriff.
106—Van Brunt as receiver vs. Applegate.
107—Hunt vs. Johnson et al.
108—Thorn vs. Knapp.
110—Stuart vs. Columbian Insurance Comp'y.
111—Reeve, receiver, &c., vs. Johnson.
112—Hudson vs. Caryl.
113—Howell vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
114—Palmer et al. vs. Darling et al.
115—Conger vs. Van Aernum.
116—Charter et al. vs. Otis.
117—Wise et al. vs. Chase et al.
118—Austin, receiver, &c. vs. Groesbeck, imp'd.
119—In the matter of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Co. et al. vs. Stevens.
120—Pratt vs. Chase.
121—Shreve et al. vs. Chase.
122—Kavanaugh et al. vs. Beckwith.
123—Brotherson vs. Consalus.
124—Saratoga Co. Bank et al. vs. King et al.
125—Price vs. Hartshorn.
126—Bordan vs. Sedgwick.
127—Gould vs. Gould.
128—Rittenhouse et al. vs. Independent Line of Telegraph.
129—Newell vs. Warren.
130—Sanger vs. Murray.
131—McMonnies vs. McKenzie, impl'd, &c.
132—Weimann et al. vs. Goetkman.
133—Terwilliger vs. Brown, impl'd, &c.
134—Clark vs. Cottrell.
135—Dustan vs. McAndrew et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Allen vs. Irving Nat. Bank.
1661—Decker vs. Jones.
[illegible]—Pender vs. Bryan.
1605—Bray vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
1607—Same vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Schuster vs. Continental Ins. Co.
919—Rockwell vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
675—Strasburger vs. Fisk, Jr.
1880—Morris vs. Fleming.
1775—King vs. Van Cleef, Executor, &c.
1763—Edwards vs. Kearney.
687—Robinson vs. Strauss.
[illegible]—Butterfield Overland Dispatch vs. Arnold.
2163—Loughran vs. Ryan.
[illegible]—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
2151—Bray, Pratt, &c. vs. Merwin.
2155—Bray vs. Champlain.
[illegible]—Bray vs. [illegible]
2157—Hone vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
2158—Hooper vs. Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J. Adjourned to Friday next, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
[illegible]—In re Harmony Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—In re Same.
[illegible]—Divoll vs. Burger.
[illegible]—Howe vs. Rice.
170—Doyle vs. Doyle.
[illegible]—Loewenthal vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Miller vs. Lees.
[illegible]—Mohr vs. Bresson.
[illegible]—Birdy vs. Green.
[illegible]—Weber vs. Nolke.
[illegible]—Carter vs. Carter.
[illegible]—Foster vs. Townsend Mfg. Co.
[illegible]—Frankel vs. Dugraw.
[illegible]—Gwynn vs. Gwynne.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.

The call commences at No. [illegible]—Tood vs. Heilman.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.

No calendar. Case on.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J. Adjourned until Friday.

Part II.—Held by Alker, P. J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
501—Kilpatrick vs. Becker.
[illegible]—Barstow vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Hurd vs. Keller.
[illegible]—Jordan vs. Hart.
[illegible]—Dean vs. May.
[illegible]—King vs. Hillyer.
452—Fibel vs. Regalmer.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
551—McCrum vs. American Nickel Plating Company.
663—Pell vs. Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society.
562—Knebler vs. McNally.
250—Gilmore vs. Daly.
562—Holt vs. Barclay.
663—Lyst vs. Hill.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 16.

By Judge Ingraham.

Long vs. Moses Patent Steel Spinning Ring Company; Kamp vs. Jackson; motions granted.

Taylor vs. Bradford; motion granted, unless plaintiff discontinue suit and pay costs of action due at the time of the settlement within ten days; no costs of motion.

Bowers vs. Bloomingdale; motion granted on the usual stipulation.

Foster vs. The Townsend Manufacturing Company; motion denied.

The Same vs. The Same; motion granted, unless defendant stipulates that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the amount claimed if he recover in the action.

O'Toole vs. Garvin; motion granted unless defendant stipulates to admit the items claimed by plaintiff except the charge for commissions, and that the amount charged for commissions is correct if the defendant is liable therefor, in which case motion is denied, $10 costs to abide the event.

Schuster vs. Lipman; the defendant is technically in default, but he shows an inability to pay, which may excuse him from imprisonment on submitting to an examination and paying costs of motion.

Pfeifer vs. Rummel; motion denied with $10 costs.

Johnson vs. Corey, Lutz vs. Lutz, Fuller vs. Dunbar, and McCanue vs. Dunbar; motions granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 16.

By Judge Jones.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Dewall vs. Corwin; Krucker vs. Kruck; Same vs. Same; Coskey vs. Stein; Sturm vs. Williams; Lavens vs. Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; Rowline vs. Conant; Georgia National Bank vs. Conant; Brown vs. Strauss; Brown vs. Jacolowske; Brown vs. Eurich; Marshall vs. Commonwealth Insurance Company; Murphy vs. Butle; motions denied with $10 costs.

Croker vs. Croker. Motion granted and order of Feb. 25, 1870, vacated and set aside with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States vs. Schooner Nonesuch and Cargo, and The Same vs. Schooner Rising Dawn and Cargo.—Appeals from the District Court for the Southern District of Florida.—These are two prize causes, which come here in accordance with a stipulation filed in the Circuit, without any final decree having been made or entered there, upon which it was ordered, by the consent of all parties interested, that they be transferred from that Court to this Court, and the transcript of the record was filed here accordingly. It is submitted by the Attorney-General that they must follow the decision of this Court in the case of the *Alicia*, (7 Wall. 57,) which held that this Court cannot acquire jurisdiction in such a case, though the transfer be expressly authorized by act of Congress. Such a provision must be regarded as an attempt inadvertently made to give this Court a jurisdiction withheld by the Constitution. In such a case a motion to docket and dismiss must be denied, and the Court will certify an opinion to the Circuit Court for information, in order that it may proceed with the trial of the cause.

N. & W. G. Mepham vs. Peter Diesel.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—The defendant in error filed a bill against the plaintiff, alleging that they were the owners of the steam-boat *Iron City*, engaged in navigating the Mississippi in 1861, and engaged him as master, agreeing to pay the usual wages for such services, and in addition allow for assisting in piloting. He averred that his services were reasonably worth $1,000 per month, and demanded that sum as compensation. The defense was that $250 per month was a fair compensation, and that the claimant agreed to assist in piloting without extra charge. It was also alleged that in consequence of the neglect of the claimant certain freight had been lost, the value of which was claimed as a set off. The District Court found for the defendants there, plaintiffs here, but the Circuit Court reversed that judgment and allowed the claimant $600 per month. From that reversal this writ of error is taken, and questions of fact presented are discussed at length in the argument.

Mr. Dick for plaintiffs in error; defendant not appearing.

LIABILITY ON OFFICIAL BOND—THE PLEA OF ROBBERY OF THE PUBLIC OFFICER.

W. B. Boyden et al. vs. The United States.—Error to the Circuit Court of the District of Wisconsin.—This is a suit against Boyden and his sureties on his official bond as Receiver of Public Moneys for the District, of lands subject to sale at Eau Claire, Wis., he having been a defaulter in the sum of about $5,000. The defense was that the money was taken from the Receiver by violence and robbery. Upon the trial below, on the [illegible] by the Receiver, the District Attorney objected to the evidence, upon the ground that the [illegible] proved, constituted no defense. The Court sustained the objection and excluded the testimony, and the defendant sued out this writ of error to review that ruling, and insists that the objection raised to the admissibility will apply only in larceny, because, in that case, it is plain that if proper vigilance is exercised, that cannot take place. Public policy may require such vigilance on the part of a public officer that they never can occur, and this, on principle, would render the rule no defense. But in case of robbery, it is not so—that crime, which the utmost vigilance cannot prevent, for if the custodian be strong, the robber may be stronger. If the Government so administers the law that its own property is not safe from the bandit, it ought to suffer its own losses unless the citizen contracts to make them good.

The Government submits that the doctrine of such cases is, that when a loss occasioned by *vis major*, irresistible force, or by larceny or robbery, or by accident or casualty, is not within the bond of a public officer, they do not relieve him from the obligation of the bond, though such loss may have happened without fault or negligence on his part. They therefore constitute no defense to an action on the bond.

M. M. Cothren and M. H. Carpenter for plaintiffs in error; Attorney-General Hoar and Assistant Attorney-General Field for the Government.

UNITED STATES COURT—BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Albert B. Mayo et al., of Boston, vs. The British Brig M. A. Herrera, her tackle, &c.—The libel in this case was founded on a claim for stores supplied by the plaintiffs to the ship while she was in Boston in the year 1867. The amount sued for amounts to $4,415 32. The case having been duly called yesterday, and no person having appeared or interposed a claim to said steamboat *M. A. Herrera*, the following order was issued by Judge Benedict: It is ordered that the defaults of all persons in not appearing be and the same are hereby entered; and further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the libelants herein recover against the said brig for the causes stated, and that said brig be condemned therefor. And it is further ordered that it be referred to one of the Commissioners of this Court to ascertain the amount due and report thereon to the Court with all convenient speed.

There were yesterday discharged in bankruptcy William Egerton and William K. Niver, both of the City of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Tappen.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.

William J. Hyatt et al. vs. Elias J. Beach.—This is an action to recover a debt of $807 contracted under the following circumstances: Plaintiffs are engaged in business as wholesale hardware dealers in Beekman-street, New-York, and allege that they sold a bill of goods to a man named Ephraim De Witt, on his representation that he was an agent of the defendant. It appeared that the debt was contracted as far back as 1868, and that the plaintiffs at that time carried on business at a hardware store in Sixth-avenue, New-York. This store and the stock of goods had formerly been owned by a man named Murray, and the defendant bought the store and stock of goods, and allowed De Witt to carry on the business and make as much as he could out of it, on the understanding that whenever he was able to pay the amount he was to do so, but he was not authorized to buy goods for the defendant. De Witt was placed on the stand and testified to the effect that he had never been authorized to buy goods for the defendant, although a representation had been made to the plaintiffs that he was authorized to buy for cash. The Court held that buying for cash did not entail any responsibility on the defendant, as it simply amounted to paying for goods on delivery, and that the alleged agency was not clearly made out, nor was there any liability under the circumstances, even supposing the fact of the agency to have been clearly made out. On this the Court granted a nonsuit.

LIABILITY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Franz Norman vs. The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.—The facts of this case are as follows: It appears that some time in 1868 a fire occurred at the premises Nos. 70 and 72 Myrtle-avenue, where the plaintiff had a lager-beer saloon. He had taken out an insurance policy in the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, which was paid by the Company, and understood by them only to cover the loss on the furniture. Plaintiff, however, claimed that the Company should pay for the damage done to the building, and for the losses he had sustained on the fixtures which he had put up at his own expense, as he had a lease on the building which had some time to run before it expired. He said that he had to expend $1,136 to repair the damage caused by the fire, and it was this amount which he asked them to make good. They declined, and he brought suit to recover the amount. The Court ruled that a question of law was involved, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, subject to the opinion of the full Court at the General Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 17.

Before Judge Jones.

THE FENIAN FUNDS.

John O'Mahony vs. Margaret Belmont et al.—Some months since Judge McCunn, sitting at Special Term, [illegible] Thomas J. Barr, the [illegible], be included as one of the defendants, and copies of all papers [illegible] upon him. A motion is now made to have Mr. Barr stricken from the record as one of the defendants. The Court denied the motion.

H. H. Talmadge for motion; Samuel Hand opposing.

"THE O'DONOVAN."

Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa vs. John O'Mahony.—This is an action, as already published in the Times, to recover money due from the Fenian Brotherhood to plaintiff for the publication of a national paper in Ireland. The attorney who brought the suit seeks to discontinue on the authority of Mrs. Rossa. The defendant opposes the discontinuance, because the costs have not been paid. Mr. Gross appeared on behalf of plaintiff and disavowed the authority of Mrs. Rossa to discontinue the action on behalf of plaintiff. The Court reserved its decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—MARCH 16.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

THE "SKINNERS" IN COURT.

Adam Roediger vs. John McIntyre.—This was an action to recover about $12,500 of which plaintiff claimed to have been "skinned" by the defendant, who, it is alleged, is one of the managers of the "policy shop" at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets in this City. The plaintiff was induced to speculate in tickets of the Delaware and Kentucky lotteries, investing for that purpose during a period of three years, the sum for which he sued. The plaintiff's investments proved unlucky, and now under a statute embodied in the laws of 1812, he now seeks to recover the amount paid, together with an equal sum in addition as a fine imposed by statute. This was the first action of the kind brought under the statute during forty years, and after the plaintiff had completed his testimony, the Court, on motion, granted a non-suit. Chief-Justice Barbour held that the statute under which the suit was brought was enacted while lotteries were legal in this State, and its object and intent was to protect legalized lotteries against those which were illegal and unauthorized. The lotteries of Delaware and Kentucky being admittedly authorized by the laws of those States, the act in question could not apply to them. The question being new, the Court, with the concurrence of counsel, directed that the question of law be heard at General Term.

S. H. Stewart, Jr., and Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; J. G. Beebe for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 16.

Before Judge Bedford.

PRISONERS WHO WERE FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

There were four cases of acquittal in this Court. Considerable time was devoted to the trial of a saloon keeper named Leopold Stein, on a charge of having committed an indecent assault on Mrs. Charlotte Virck, wife of a tailor, living at No. 1 Market-street. The evidence was of a very contradictory character. A verdict was rendered in favor of the accused. Michael Gallagher and Michael Muldoon, who were jointly charged with felonious assault, on complaint of Patrick Conley, were also acquitted. Josephine Thompson was declared not guilty on an indictment—charging her with having stolen $273 from Michael Spingen, of No. 68 Fourth-avenue, at a drinking place in Tenth-street. After acquitting James Doran, alleged to have stolen thirty yards of alpaca from William Rosenthal, the Court adjourned.

SENTENCES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George Bell pleaded guilty on an indictment charging him with stealing nine barrels of tallow, of the value of $200, from Robert Martin & Co., and was subsequently sent to State Prison for two years by Judge Bedford. A burglar named James Revington, alias Peter Livingstone, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, for having broken into the clothing store of George H. Morrison & Co., at No. 20 East Fifteenth-street.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 16, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500	U. S. 5-20 R. '62	109½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	109½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, b3	109½
35,000	do.	109½
20,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109½
5,000	do. c	109½
17,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	109½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	50
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50
35,000	do.	49½
10,000	do. s30	49½
10,000	do.	49½
20,000	do. bet. call	49½
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	71½
10,000	do.	72½
10,000	do.	72½
5,000	Ga. St. 6s	85
4,000	Ga. St. 7s	93½
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	70½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	24½
5,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	83
10,000	Missouri 6s	93
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. B.	109
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½
5,000	Erie 4th M.	86
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	104
3,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	90
1,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	80
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	90
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	94
1,000	do.	94½
4,000	do.	94½
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st	86
2,000	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	85
5,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	80
6,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	98
10,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 8s, Equip.	101½
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	106
5,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96½
1,000	do.	96
5,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	88
1,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st	104
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	108
3,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83½
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93½
5,000	Lake S. Div. Bs.	90½
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. 2d M.	60½
22	Metropolitan Bk.	140
40	Fourth N. Bank	104
5	B'k of Comm'e	112
30	Merchants' Bank	124
200	West. U. Tel.	31½
200	do.	32
400	Quicksilver	11½
250	do. bet. call	11½
875	Pacific Mail	33
600	do.	32½
200	do. bet. call	32½
1200	do.	32½
300	do.	32½
400	do.	32½
25	Del. & H. Can. b.c.	116½

600	N. Y. C. & H. R. s3	97
400	do.	97½
100	do. bet. call	97
200	do.	96½
200	do.	96½
100	do.	97
20,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer. b. c.	94½
50,000	do.	94½
10,000	do.	94½
100	Erie R.	25½
100	Erie Pref. b30	48
200	Harlem	142½
400	Reading	95½
700	do.	95½
1200	do. bet. call	95½
1100	Lake S. & M. S.	86½
700	do. bet. call s3	86
1500	do.	86
100	do.	86½
300	do.	86½
2000	do.	86½
25	Mich. Cen. R. b. c.	119½
14	Panama R.	152
200	Clev. & Pitts.	97½
200	do. s30	97
900	Chic. & N. W.	70½
200	do. bet. call	70½
2400	do.	70½
400	do.	70½
1000	do.	70½
1300	do.	71
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85½
100	do.	85½
100	do. b30	85½
100	do.	85½
100	do.	85½
1050	do.	85½
100	do. s3	85
100	N. J. Cen. R.	102½
200	Chi. & R. I.	118
100	do. b30	118½
100	do. s30	118
300	do.	118½
100	Mil. & St. P.	60
100	do.	60½
100	do.	59½
100	do.	59½
200	do.	59½
200	do.	59½
600	do.	59½
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72½
400	do.	72
300	do.	71½
200	do.	71½
200	do.	71½
300	T., W. & W.	[illegible]
100	do. b10	[illegible]
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
6	do.	[illegible]
50	Chic. & Alt.	119
1000	Ohio & Miss.	25½
100	Del., L. & W.	102½
42	Morris & Essex	90½
100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	19
100	do.	18½
200	do. s30	18½
51	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	18½

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109½
1,500	do. c	109
10,000	do.	109
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	112½
5,000	do.	112½
$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	108
30,000	do.	108½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n	49½
14,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	74
5,000	Tol. & W. Con. Convert. Bds.	79½
3,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	101½
2,300	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	96
2,000	Union Pac. 10s, Inc. b. c.	83½
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	85
3,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	94
10,000	N. J. Cen., n.	90
600	W. U. Tel. 7s Bs.	89½
1,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	85
20	Bank. & Brok. Ass.	112½
60	W. U. Tel.	32½
100	do. bet. call	32½
300	Pacific Mail	32½
400	do. bet. call	32½
200	do.	32½
100	A. M. U. Ex. b. c.	[illegible]
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	97½
50	L. S. & M. So. R.	86½
100	do. bet. call	86½
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85½
100	N. J. Central	102½
10	do. bet. call	102½
200	Chi. & R. I.	118½
100	Mil. & St. P.	59½
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72½
50	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	[illegible]
54	Chic. & Alt. Scrip	100
100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	18½
100	do.	18½
100	Dub. & S. C. R. b30	108

WEDNESDAY, March 16—P. M.

After the close of the European mails for this day's steamer there was not much business in the foreign Exchanges, though there is found to be fewer outside or Southern Bills offering, and the regular Bankers are holding for 108 for 60 days, and 108¾@109¼ for short sight on London. The business of yesterday and this morning is believed to have been unusually large, and the market is now reported with some tendency to firmness. The Gold market was comparatively free from speculative excitement, the average sales about 112 ℘ cent, or a fraction above the last sales of Tuesday night. After Bank hours the quotation was 112½ ℘ cent. The talk of active Money yesterday was not renewed today, as the supply was again very easy at 5 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, with exceptions at 4 and at 6 ℘ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ℘ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date. The offerings of United States 5-20s to the Treasury for account of the Sinking Fund were $8,491,500, from which one million of dollars were accepted at a small fraction below the open market, the accumulated Gold interest being added to the accepted bids. After this transaction at the Treasury, the Public Funds closed steady as to prices, with an improved demand at the late Government Board of the Stock Exchange; the 5-20s of 1867, 109½@109⅝ ℘ cent.

OFFERS OF 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

	Friedman & Salomon.	
$20,000	'65, n.	107.69
20,000	'64	108.57
20,000	'65, n.	107.24
	Quinan & Enos.	
100,000	'64, c.	107.76
	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
5,000	'65, r.	108.79
21,000	'65, r., c.	108.79
4,000	'65, c.	108.79
11,000	'65, c., n.	108.70
50,000	'64, c.	108.84
50,000	'64, c.	108.93
25,000	'65, c.	107.15
25,000	'64, c.	107.20
25,000	'64, c.	107.30
25,000	'64, c.	107.42
25,000	'64, c.	107.35
25,000	'65, c.	107.40
25,000	'65, c.	107.44
25,000	'65, n.	107.80
	Marx & Co.	
$100,000	'65, c., n.	107.11
50,000	'65, c.	107.21
	Buckingham & Brown.	
52,500	'65, r.	108.36
50,000	'64, r.	108.36
6,000	'65, r., c.	107.15
14,500	'64, c.	108.15
50,000	'64, c.	107.25
50,000	'64, c.	107.35
250	'65, c., n.	107.01
	Corne & James.	
10,000	'65, c., n.	107.63
18,250	'65, r.	107.13
	Jay Cooke & Co.	
107,000	'65, r.	107.07
15,150	'64, r.	107.07
1,000	'63, r.	107.07
22,450	'65, r., n.	107.07
17,000	'64, c.	107.07
250,000	'65, c., n.	107.03
	Fisk & Hatch.	
4,000	'62, r.	108.50
4,000	'62, r.	108.50
4,000	'64, r.	108.50
1,000	'65, r.	108.50
50,000	'67, r.	107.5
	White, Morris & Co.	
5,000	'62, c.	107
5,000	'65, c.	107
5,000	'64, c.	107
6,000	'65, c., n.	107
100	'65, c., n.	107
6,000	'65, c.	107.40
1,000	'67, c.	107.40
59,000	'67, c.	107.62
6,000	'65, c.	107.62
1,500	'65, r.	107.63
	Fitzgerald, Gilbert & Co.	
250	'62, c.	108
1,000	'64, c.	107.65
5,000	'65, c.	107.65
5,000	'67, c.	108
10,000	'67, r.	108
10,000	'67, r.	108.31
	Baker & Kitchen.	
100,000	'65, c., n.	108.09
20,000	'67, r.	107.49
100,000	'65, c., n.	107.28
	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
21,000	'65, c., n.	108.86
7,000	'64, c.	108.86
	Read, Lee & Conant.	
100	'64	108.96
1,000	'65, c., n.	108.96
500	'65, c., n.	108.96
500	'67, c.	107.31
50,000	'65, c., n.	107.20
26,000	'64, c.	107.26
26,000	'65, c., n.	107.20
	Vermilye & Co.	
1,000	'62	107.50
1,000	'65	107.68
24,000	'65, c.	107.80
4,000	'65, c.	107.80
6,000	'65, r., n.	108.65
7,000	'64, c.	108.65
25,000	'62, r.	108.50
7,000	'65, r.	108.50
2,000	'64, c.	108.50
14,000	'65, c.	108.50
	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
1,000	'64, c.	108.60
100	'64, c.	108.60
400	'65, c., n.	108.60
8,000	'62, r., n.	108.60
7,500	'65, r., n.	108.60
	Henry Prentice.	
11,000	'62, r.	108.75
20,000	'64, r.	108.75
21,000	'64, c.	108.75
26,000	'65, c.	108.75
26,000	'65, r.	108.75
700,000	'65, c.	108.75
	Buckingham & Brown.	
17,000	'62, r.	108.38
22,000	'62, c.	108.38
2,000	'64, r.	108.38
350	'67, c.	108.38
7,000	'62	108.38
22,500	'65, r., n.	108.38
1,500	'65, c., c.	107.20
2,000	'65, c., n.	108.25
	Total	$8,491,500

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20s.

	Henry Prentice.	
11,000	'62, r.	108.75
20,000	'62, c.	108.75
21,000	'64, c.	108.75
26,000	'64, c.	108.75
26,000	'65, r., n.	108.75
700,000	'65, c., n.	108.75
	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
1,000	'62, c.	108.60
100	'64, c.	108.60
400	'65, c., c.	108.60
8,000	'65, r., n.	108.60
2,600	'65, c., n.	108.60
	Total	$1,000,000

On the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were better for Virginias and something lower for the new Tennessees. There was another heavy break in the shares of the Pacific Mail Company, and the sales ran down to 32½ ℘ cent., and though subsequently recovering to 34¼ ℘ cent., they returned to 32½@32¾ ℘ cent. In the Railway market there was a heavy feeling through the forenoon, with a very bearish selling spirit manifested against the Western Stocks, especially the North Wests and St. Pauls. The transactions at the reduced figures were large, not only in these Stocks but in Lake Shore, and later in the day appearances indicated that there is something of a fight renewed or accepted by the *Bull* interest in the market. The Vanderbilt New-York Stocks were ¼@½ ℘ cent. lower in the morning, but recovered at the second Board. The transfers of New-York Central and Hudson River Stock and Scrip close on Saturday next for the April Dividend of 4 ℘ cent., which is to be paid on the 15th prox. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 16.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109¼
American Gold Coin	111⅞	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	50½	49½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅜	97⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95⅛	95⅛
Reading Railroad	95⅞	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅛	118⅜
North-western Common	71⅛	71⅛
North-western Preferred	86	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	33⅝	32⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	72⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅛	59⅞
Lake Shore	86⅞	86⅝
Erie	25	26⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	29
New-Jersey Central	102⅜	100⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 16.

General balance yesterday	$81,559,497 00
Gold receipts	611,265 65
Gold payments	60,536 25
Gold balance	76,008,700 95
Currency receipts	126,010 83
Currency payments	355,147 21
Currency balance	4,831,476 76
General balance	81,990,127 68
Customs	484,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	114½	5-20 coup., 1867	109¼
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., 1868	109¼
5-20 coup., 1862	110¼	10-40 registered	105¾
5-20 coup., 1864	109	10-40 coupon	106
5-20 coup., 1865	109¼	6s Currency	112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	50	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881	100
Tennessee 6s, new b.	49¼	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1886	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	73	Kentucky 6s	95
Virginia 6s, new bds.	70½	Illinois Canal B., '70	100
Georgia 6s	85	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93¼	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100
North Carolina 6s	45¼	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, new b.	13¼	Michigan 6 ℘ c., '73	95
South Carolina 6s	87½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., '78	95
S. Carolina 6s, new b.	83	Michigan 6 ℘ c., '83	95
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	84½	Michigan 7 ℘ c., '78	98
Missouri 6s	93	Michigan 7 ℘ c., W. L.	100
Louisiana 6s	74	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108½
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	73½	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108¼
La. 8s, Levee Bonds	84	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	104
Connecticut 6s	99½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Alabama 8s	96	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104
Alabama 5s	67½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	106	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88	Morris & Essex 1st	101½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	87½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	N. J. Cen. New B'ds.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '75	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	103½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	110½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	96½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Bonds	94	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	94½	Chic. & Alton 1st	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	82	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3.10	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Consol'd. 7 ℘ c. conv.	91	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	[illegible]
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	106	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Mar. & Cin. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d	88½	Chic. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	74½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	79	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	[illegible]
Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	[illegible]
Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]		

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	[illegible]	Market	[illegible]
Manhattan	140	Nassau	108
Merchants'	124	Shoe & Leather	160
Mechanics'	140	Corn Exchange	125
Union	133	Continental	97
America	145	Commonwealth	112
City	210	Importers & Traders	145
Phenix	108	Park	170
Tradesmen's	148	Fourth National	103½
Greenwich	217½	Ninth National	110½
Mechanics' & Trad's.	128	Oriental	160
National	116	Bkrs' & Brokers Ass.	110
Merchants' Exch'e.	104	Del. & Hudson Canal	115½
Seventh Ward	108	Pennsylvania Coal	217
State of New-York	108½	Canton Co., Balto.	60
Commerce	123	Western Union Tel.	31½
Mechanics Bkg. Ass.	123	Quicksilver Mining	11
Ocean	90	Mariposa Mining	8
Mercantile	120	Mariposa Preferred	18½
American Exchange	114½	Mariposa Trust Cert.	49
Chatham	157	Boston Water Power	17½
Bank of the Republic	115	Adams Express	61½
Bank of N. America	104	Wells Fargo Express	19½
Hanover	106½	American Express	38½
Irving	115	United States Exp.	46½
Metropolitan	140	Pacific Mail	34½
East River	105		

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ ℘ cent., free, payable April 5, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co.

The Home Insurance Company presents its annual statement for 1869 elsewhere in this paper. The assets of the Company on Jan. 1, 1870, were $4,516,368. The liabilities are placed at only $120,368.

Funding Bill—Important Circular.

To the National Banks:

The undersigned members of the Executive Committee of the National Banking Association have visited Washington for the purpose of explaining to members of Congress that the eighth section of the Funding bill, reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee of that body, would, if passed into a law, prove highly injurious, if not disastrous, to the interests of national banks; inasmuch as it requires them to take one-third each of four, four and a half and five per cent. bonds at par in gold, and deposit them in the Department to secure their circulating notes, in place of five-twenty and eighty-one bonds and bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad, all bearing six per cent. interest, and in place also of the ten-forty five per cent. bonds, within one year from the date of the passage of the Act, or forfeit their right to receive circulating notes. We endeavored to show members that there could be no profit on circulation to induce the banks to take the proposed bonds, bearing an average rate of four and a half per cent. interest, and, therefore, a large portion of them, if not all, would be forced to either abandon their organizations under the National law and wind up or organize under State authority, or as private banks.

We are very desirous of seeing the debt of the country funded at a lower rate of interest, and thus diminish the burden of taxation upon the people, and favoring as we do all the provisions of the bill that are legitimately designed to effect that object, we insisted that the provisions of the eighth section have no rightful connection with that measure.

We plead the injustice of making any distinction between banks and other owners of bonds, and we maintain that they, like others, should be left free to take the bonds or not. We especially protested against the injustice of compelling banks to surrender or dispose of bonds which are not due, and the right to hold which, and to use for the purpose that they are now used, we think they have the plighted faith of the Government as a consideration for their compliance with the terms of the National Banking law. Notwithstanding our efforts to the contrary, the bill, with the objectionable section, has passed the Senate. It now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence, where we shall make an effort to have the objectionable feature stricken out, and to that end we need the prompt and efficient assistance of all who are interested in this important question. We therefore urge upon you the necessity of earnestly appealing to your local Representative in Congress, and all other Representatives with whom you may be acquainted, to use their efforts to so amend the bill as to free it from the objections which we have stated, and thus preserve to the people the best banking system ever adopted in this or any other country. With the present enormous taxes imposed on banking capital by the General, State and Municipal Governments, it is in our opinion impossible for a large portion of the banks to maintain their existence and pay reasonable dividends to their stockholders, without the benefit derived from circulation which they now enjoy, and which the section of the bill under consideration takes away entirely.

The following statement will show that there will be no profit on circulation if obtained on four and a half per cent. bonds paid for in gold at par. In making it we assume that money to be paid for the bonds will be worth seven per cent. If gold is above par, the result will be more unfavorable than appears in the statement. It is to be borne in mind that but eighty per cent. of circulation can be obtained on the par value of the bonds:

BONDS AT 4½ PER CENT. GOLD AT PAR.

Bond for $1,000. Dr.

For interest on $1,000 for one year, at 7 per cent.	$70 00
For interest on $200 of reserve on circulation, at 7 per cent.	14 00
Government tax on $800 of circulation	8 00
Interest on mutilated currency on hand, express charges and other expenses connected with circulation, say 1 per cent.	8 00
	$100 00

CREDIT.

Interest on Bond for $1,000, one year, at 4½ per cent.	$45 00
Interest on $800 of circulation, one year at 7 per cent.	56 00
	$101 00
Profit on a $1,000 bond for one year, $1.	
With gold at 12½ per cent. premium, the bond would cost $1,125 in currency, and the interest and other charges would be	$108 75
The income from the same would be	106 62
Loss	$2 13

E. R. JUDSON, President First National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.

F. C. CALHOUN, President Fourth National Bank, New-York.

CHARLES B. HALL, Cashier Boston National Bank, Boston.

THOMAS COLEMAN, President First National Bank, Troy, N. Y.

Members of the Executive Committee.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA at 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. Forty-six miles are already completed and nearly 100 miles more are graded.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all.

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy ready first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of Howes & Macy, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	25	Crude Turp'tine, bbls.	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	2,429	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	25	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	102	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	250	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	7,685	Cut Meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bags	1,950	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	8,774	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	5,460	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	4,287	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	384	Moss, bales	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	510	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	300	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Hops, bales	473	Lead, pigs	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	126
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	3,431	Whisky, bbls.	287

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pinestreet, have been as follows:

By the steamship *Colorado*, for Liverpool—675 tcs. Beef, 30 bbls. Beef, 3,287 bales Cotton, 50 bags Cotton, 98,560 lbs. Lard, 55 pkgs. Drugs, 3,610 lbs. Cheese, 3,800 lbs. Hams, 385,890 lbs. Bacon, 51 cks. Ashes, 14 cases Machinery, 5 cases Woolens, 1 case Trees.

By the ship *Daniel Webster*, for London—1,600 bbls. Flour, 85,075 lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 125,280 lbs. Bacon, 58,720 lbs. Tallow, 100 bbls. Pork, 30 tcs. Beef, 25 logs Mahogany, 50 cases Oil Stones, 41 boxes Machinery, 42 boxes Hardware, 286,095 lbs. Oil Cake, 82 tcs. Tobacco.

By the bark *Hebe*, for Antwerp—1,267 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 70,740 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been dull, heavy and irregular, quotations ranging from $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.; stock, 1,286 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, but has been without activity. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in reduced supply, and quoted higher on a moderate trade. Sales 2,882 bales for early delivery, (of which 300 bales were to arrive,) including 779 bales to shippers, 873 bales to spinners and 710 bales to speculators. Also, 1,250 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales, basis Low Middling, for March delivery, at 21⅛c.@21⅜c.; 350 do., April, 21c.@21⅛c.; 2,100 do., May, 21c.@21¼c.; 1,400 do., June, 21c.@21⅛c.; 400 do., June, 21c.@21⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Good Ordinary	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	22
Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	23
Good Middling	23⅝	24	24⅛	24⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since [illegible] this week	7,[illegible]
Receipts last week	11,216
Receipts the preceding week	12,169
Receipts since Sept. 1	303,[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	388,109
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	338,730
Export clearances since our last	3,[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	1[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	229,057
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	222,479
Estimated stock here	65,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, and prices have been quoted off 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 10@$4 75; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 75@$5; good to choice Spring Extra, $5@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 20 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 10@$4 70
Extra State	4 75@ 5 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 90@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 90@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 25@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 90@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 8 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 00@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$5 40 for poor to good Ordinary, and $5 45@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $4 30@$5 20 for Inferior to Choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 420 bbls. Corn Meal is quoted at $4 20@$4 70 for Western, $4 80@$4 85 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 95 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at from $1 60@$2 00 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very dull today. The demand from both shippers and millers has been on a very limited scale. Holders have been rather more eager to realize, and prices have been quoted a shade easier. Sales have been reported of 50,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 25@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 27½; No. 2 Spring at $1 15, the latter rate for choice, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 05; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 60; Amber State at $1 35@$1 38; and State Spring at $1 10 ℘ bushel. Corn has been very quiet at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 30,000 bushels at $1 01@$1 04½ (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 90c.@95c. for New Mixed Western; 97c.@$1 02 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern; $1 01@$1 05 for White Western and Southern; 90c.@95c. for unsound Western, ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive and nominal at 85c.@95c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@$1 05 for State, the latter rate for very choice, ℘ bushel. Barley has been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported of 5,600 bushels Canada West at $1 05 ℘ bushel. Barley Malt has been very dull at about previous figures. Oats have been in quite moderate request at essentially unaltered prices. The main call has been for Western, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at 55½c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 56c., in store; 58c.@61c. for car lots of Ohio; 59c.@61½c. for State, from track and delivered; 55c.@57½c. for Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Of Canada Peas 2,300 bushels were sold at 95c. ℘ bushel, in bond. The export clearances have been 1,609 bbls. Flour for London.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request since our last, including New-York at 15c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 15c.@20c.; Michigan at 15c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 15c.@22c.; Yearlings at 15c.; Old Olds at 5c.@8c. ℘ lb. Receipts today, 473 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, but prices show no important change; 60 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at 78c. ℘ gallon. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico, 35c.@55c.; Old and New Cuba, 25c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@60c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@80c. ℘ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@28c.	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@30c.	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	— @ —	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	— @ —	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	35c.@50c.	30c.@55c.
English Islands	— @ —	30c.@60c.
New-Orleans	— @ —	60c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been only a limited jobbing inquiry reported, since our last, for the leading articles on the basis of our quotations. The receipts included 2,549 bbls. Rosin, 3,658 bbls. Tar and 979 bbls. Crude Turpentine. The export clearances were 1,597 bbls. Spirits Turpentine for Antwerp. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@45c. ℘ gallon; Crude nominally at $2 62½@$2 75 ℘ 280 lbs. Rosin, $2 05@$2 10 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 75. Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ℘ bbl.

OILS—All descriptions have been dull and heavy, since our last. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 27½; Red Oil at 78c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c., in casks and bbls., the extreme for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 62½c.@68c.; Spermaceti at 38c.@34c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ℘ gallon; Cotton Seed Oil, Crude, 55c.@60c.; Southern Yellow, 62½c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 73½c.@75c.; White, 85c.@87½c., ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET WEEK ENDING MARCH 14.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oils has remained very quiet since our last, and we have no transactions to report. *Imports*—Of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending March 14, 1870:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	lbs. Bone.
	none.	none.	none.
New-Bedford.			
Bark Teaser	1,455	945	....
Total	1,455	945	....
Previously	268	721	47,000
From Jan. 1 to date	1,723	1,666	47,000
Same time last year	2,209	1,201	60,170

Exports.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
For week ending March 14, 1870	....	....	715
Previously	2,974	206	97,419
From Jan. 1 to date	2,974	206	98,134
Same time last year	1,707	....	128,077

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more active, but at easier prices, having been quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c., chiefly 14½c., in bulk, with sales reported of about 3,500 bbls.; 19½c. in shipping order here, and nominally 19c.@19½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ℘ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 612 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been depressed and lower, on a moderate business. Sales have been reported here since our last of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 26⅛c.@26⅜c., and 1,500 bbls. do., April to June, on private terms. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard, for March delivery, at 25⅝c.@26c.; 1,500 bbls. do., April to June, at 27c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 530 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,630 bbls. The export clearances have been 70,740 gallons. Refined Oils in cases have been quiet and heavy at 31½c.@34½c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha is dull at 9½c.@10c., in bbls., and 15c.@15½c. in cases, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually tame today; prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 375 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26, chiefly at $25 75 for New Mess; $23 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime Mess; and $19 50@$20 50 for Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in light supply and demand at 12c.@12⅜c. for City, ℘ lb. Cut Meats continue in fair request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 350 pkgs. at 10½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c., chiefly at 14½c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon has been moderately sought after at unchanged figures; sales equal to 150 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 12½c.; Short Rib at 13¾c.@14c.; Long Clear at 14c. ℘ lb. Lard has been slow of sale and weak in price; sales have been reported since our last of 435 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 13½c.@15½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 14c. for City, and 14c.@14½c. for fair to prime Steam, ℘ lb. Also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, including seller April, May, and June, at 14½c. ℘ lb. Beef has been in demand and steady in price; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$6 for inferior grade, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in some demand, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31, ℘ tierce; sales, 175 tierces. Beef Hams continue in fair demand at from $28@$33 ℘ bbl.; sales, 25 bbls. Butter has been in request and generally quoted firm, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@50c.; Fancy, 40c.@45c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 15c.@30c. ℘ lb; the day's receipts were 1,600 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 6c.@16c. as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 383 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ℘ lb.	38@40
Good to fine State, firkins, ℘ lb.	30@38
Fair to good State, firkins, ℘ lb.	25@30
Common State, firkins, ℘ lb.	20@25
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb.	40@45
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb.	30@40
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ℘ lb.	28@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ℘ lb.	20@25
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ℘ lb.	20@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ℘ lb.	18@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ℘ lb.	18@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ℘ lb.	18@25
Fair Western, firkins, ℘ lb.	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ℘ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Rolls, ℘ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ℘ lb.	15@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ℘ lb.	20@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ℘ lb.	15@18

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ℘ lb.	15½@16
Fine State Factories, ℘ lb.	14½@15½
Fair to good State Factories, ℘ lb.	14@14½
Extra State Farm Dairies, ℘ lb.	15@16
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ℘ lb.	13@14½
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ℘ lb.	20@22
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ℘ lb.	20@23
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ℘ lb.	20@25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ℘ lb.	16@18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ℘ lb.	6@12

SUGARS—Have been quiet but without notable change in price; sales, 530 hhds. Cuba, &c., part at from 9½c.@9⅞c.; and 350 boxes Havana at from 9⅝c.@10½c. ℘ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9⅜c.@9⅞c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10½c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10⅝c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. New crop Cuba about ⅛c. ℘ lb. off these figures. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅜c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@13½c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 35,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅝c.; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet and heavy; sales 225 bbls., in lots, at 96c.@98½c., chiefly 98c., ℘ gallon; receipts, 287 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and rates have been quoted rather easier. For Liverpool there were taken 1,300 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; 300 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 20 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 50 tons Mahogany at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton. For a French port, a British bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Stettin, a North German bark, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning the severity of the storm of rain and wind was such as to materially interfere with the business. The few sales effected were carried in a hurry, and butchers paid freely ½c. ℘ lb. in advance for the various grades of horned Cattle on sale, to escape the weather and to secure the animals needed, and also because the supplies were short. Posters about the yard today announced that on and after the 28th, the market day at this yard will be Monday of every week instead of Wednesday. It was also stated among the butchers that a fair will be held at the yards in June, the 26th to the 30th, for the sale of fatted steers and of blooded Cattle.

We subjoin a list of prices asked at the yards. No prime Bullocks; first quality, 15c.@16½c. ℘ lb.; second quality, 15c.@15½c. ℘ lb.; third quality, 14c.@14½c. ℘ lb.; a few very poor rough Cattle went as low as 13c.; highest price quoted, 16½c. ℘ lb.; lowest price quoted, 13c. ℘ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

I. Gillam sold for self 134 Illinois from common to good from 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; Bright & Fagan sold for selves 18 Michigan steers, coarse and thin, at 13c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; H. Westheimer sold for self 78 Illinois and Ohio Steers, mixed lot from common to fair, from 13c.@15½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also 15 good Canada Steers from 15c.@16c. ℘ lb., live weight 12 cwt.; Burchard & Merit sold for Dalby & Co. 80 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also for selves 38 Illinois, from common to fair, from 14c.@15c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; J. H. Williams sold for self 33 Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@15c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; H. Ulbry sold for Ulbry & Gore 93 Kentuckys from fair to good from 15½c.@16½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; G. W. Martin sold for self 37 Illinois fair cattle at 15c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; T. C. Eastman sold for Dolby & Co. 33 Illinois from common to good from 14½c.@16c. ℘ lb., average weight 7½ cwt.; also for D. Lambert 15 Illinois heavy rough cattle at 15c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

T. C. Eastman sold on former contract 175 fine Western Sheep, average weight ℘ head 111 lbs., at 8½c. ℘ lb. Sheep ranged during the week from 5½c. to 8½c. ℘ lb. Veals sold from 9c. to 12½c. ℘ lb.—the supplies of these latter were light, yet equal to the demand. Milch Cows sold from $45 to $85 ℘ head; demand quiet, supplies light and nothing exceptional on hand.

Grand arrival for One Hundredth-street for week ending March 14, 1870: 2,448 head of horned Cattle, 82 Cows, 765 Veals, 287 Sheep. Grand arrival at Communipaw yards for same week and today, 1,152 head of horned Cattle, 39 Cows, 282 Veals, 176 Sheep.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A meeting was held in Paris on Tuesday night in honor of the late ANSON BURLINGAME. Ex-Governor BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, pronounced a eulogy....The funeral of MONTALEMBERT took place yesterday....The birthday fête of the Prince Imperial was held yesterday, but the expected amnesty and manifesto of Imperial policy did not appear....Dr. JAMES SWAIM, of Philadelphia, died yesterday in Paris....A Madrid dispatch says a fierce controversy is going on in Madrid on the best mode of settling the Cuban difficulty, and some of the journals counsel abandonment of the island to the United States. Gen. PRIM, in describing the assault upon him in the Cortes, said such disorders would be summarily disposed of in future. At the funeral of Prince HENRI DE BOURBON, the priest on seeing the insignia of the Masonic order on the coffin withdrew, and refused to perform the religious ceremonies....The illness of the Pope is again reported. Austrian co-operation with France in relation to infallibility is confirmed....The English and Scotch Presbyterians are about effecting a union....A search has been instituted in Belgium for the author of a letter threatening the life of Mr. GLADSTONE....The ship *Margaret*, at Liverpool from Savannah, reports dreadful weather. The vessel encountered a cyclone....All the members of the Portuguese Cabinet have been re-elected in the elections which have just terminated.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the principal event of the day was the speech of the colored Senator from Mississippi, Mr. REVELS, on the Georgia bill. He made a long argument, in which he defended the Reconstruction measures of the Government, and asked for the enactment of such further laws as would alike protect both the black and white citizens of the South. Mr. MORTON followed Mr. REVELS, and in his remarks argued that the Government of Georgia was only a provisional one, and would so continue until the State was represented in Congress. Mr. HOWARD then took the floor, but yielded to a motion for an Executive Session. The motion was carried, and the Senate went into Executive Session and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a resolution of inquiry in regard to the loss of the *Oneida* was adopted. Mr. BEAMAN made a long speech on the Deficiency bill in refutation of the statements made by Mr. BECK, on Friday last, in reference to the Government expenditures. Mr. BECK in turn reasserted his position, and after some further debate the bill, as reported from Committee, was passed. The Air Line to Washington bill was again taken up. The amendment reserving to Congress the right to alter or amend the act, was agreed to by a vote of 97 to 67, and then the bill went over for the day. Among the bills introduced were the following: To promote international coinage; to authorize the City of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under the Niagara River; and another for the resumption of specie payments. A report was received from the Cadetship-sale Investigating Committee, in the case of Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee. The Committee were equally divided, and present two resolutions—one of censure, and the other of expulsion. The subject will be brought up to-day. Late in the session the debate on the Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. BLAIR spoke in support of the measure, and Mr. WINANS advocated free trade. At the conclusion of the latter's speech, the Committee rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills reported was one to reorganize the Police Department of the City and County of New-York, which was made the special order for today. Also, one to authorize the sale of a portion of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The bill to amend the act for the protection of female employes was adversely reported, and the report was adopted. The Canal Expense bill was introduced. A bill was passed providing for new trials in cases of conviction in courts of Oyer and Terminer; also, to establish a Police Department in Brooklyn; and authorizing the Avenue C Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

In the Assembly, the bill relative to the Supervisors and Police Commissioners of New-York, and the proposed new charter, were reported and made the special order for next Tuesday evening. Among bills passed were those amending the act to allow towns to raise an increased amount of road and bridge money; to provide for examining savings banks, and to extend the time for building and putting in running order the Southern Central Railroad. A bill to abolish the Board of Regents of the University, and transferring the duties to the Superintendent of Instruction. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation were directed to investigate the affairs of the New-York Fishmongers' Association, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The President has accepted the resignation of Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Brevet Major-General, to take effect from the 14th inst.

Seventeen inches of snow fell in Pottsville, Penn., on Tuesday night, and the snow continued to fall yesterday.

Brevet Major-Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY, U. S. A., died on Tuesday night at his residence in Hartford, Conn., at the age of seventy-six years. He entered the army as a Second Lieutenant of artillery in June, 1814.

The Governor has refused to commute the sentence of NICHOLS, the murderer of Dr. MEADE, in Cattaraugus County, in October last. NICHOLS is sentenced to be hanged to-morrow.

E. W. FISHER, a canvassing agent of FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., of Boston, is in prison in Boston to answer charges of appropriating about $12,000 to his own use.

Telegrams are published from persons in Savannah, Ga., denying the recent statements regarding the ill-treatment of Northern men in that State, and ascribing the disturbances on the Brunswick and Albany Railroad to the non-payment of the laborers by the contractors.

The State Temperance Society met in Albany yesterday, JOHN N. STEARNS, of Kings County, acting as Chairman. Hon. JOHN O'DONNELL, of Lewis County, was chosen President.

A large number of notaries were confirmed in Executive Session of the Senate yesterday, in Albany.

The weather in Montana has recently been excessively cold. A stage-coach on the way to Helena was upset on Sunday evening, and six of the Chinese passengers were frozen to death in endeavoring to reach the next station.

A snow-storm of unusual severity began on Tuesday night in the western part of this State, extending through Western Canada and Pennsylvania, and continued all day yesterday. In the evening four feet of snow had fallen at Buffalo, and all travel by rail was arrested. Passengers in trains that were caught in the storm are said to be suffering severely from cold and hunger. At Pottsville, Penn., seventeen inches of snow fell. Trains on the Hudson River Railroad were running last night one hour behind time.

The obsequies of P. G. M. ROBERT D. HOLMES took place yesterday afternoon at Grace Church, in this City, and the remains were taken to Green Wood Cemetery for interment. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. POTTER, and the funeral address was delivered by the D. G. M. ANTHON, who warmly eulogized the deceased. The procession was attended by all the Lodges of F. and A. M. in the jurisdiction, and was the largest of the kind that has been witnessed for many years.

A rumor prevailed yesterday that the missing steamer *City of Boston* had arrived at Queenstown, but the report was subsequently declared to be a heartless hoax.

Several good real estate bargains were made at the Exchange Sales Room, yesterday noon.

The high wind prevailing yesterday morning overturned the gable walls of the three-story brick house on the north-west corner of Thirty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, which was occupied by two families. All of the inmates, however, escaped without injury.

In the Board of Education last night, Commissioner WOODS severely criticised the City Superintendent's report. The sum of $16,000 was appropriated to alter and furnish the Female Normal School.

The FULLERTON trial was ended yesterday by the acquittal of the accused. The case was not sent to the jury for determination, the Judges deciding that the evidence did not warrant such a course; but the jury were instructed to render a verdict of "not guilty," which they did most willingly. Judge FULLERTON received the congratulations of his friends on the result of the trial, and when Justices WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD left the Bench cheer upon cheer resounded through the Court room.

Objections to the Funding Bill.

It is not surprising that the House of Representatives experienced difficulty in referring the Funding bill to the proper Committee. Whether the consideration of its details belongs logically to the Committee on Ways and Means or to the Banking Committee, is a puzzle which the bill itself does not help to explain. A genuine Funding bill would, of course, come under the cognizance of the Currency and Banking Committee. But this bill mixes taxation with bonds, and otherwise confounds things that are different, to an extent which justifies the reference finally agreed upon by the House.

The complicated nature of the bill is, in fact, the source of much popular feeling against it. Many of its provisions are hard to understand, and there is a diversity in its purposes which is neither necessary for ample funding nor calculated to strengthen the influences which alone can make funding possible. It makes funding a pretext for interfering with banking, and for perpetuating odious and oppressive taxation. It contemplates contraction of the greenback circulation, and would produce serious business disturbance for the sake of a saving which would render this country more than ever dependent upon European vicissitudes. It provides for operations that would exhibit our Government as a peddler of its securities in the money marts of the old world,—gaining something in respect of the rate of interest, but losing not a little of the dignity which is one element of national credit. For these reasons, the bill commands neither the respect nor the approval of our business men.

To a well-considered scheme of funding there can be no objection. It is desirable as a measure of convenience and economy, and as a means of giving relief to the people. There are, however, certain essentials, without which legislation will be in vain. The first is a prior improvement of the public credit. The Convention which nominated Gen. GRANT called for funding as a result of improved national credit, which, again, should be the product of sound legislation and wise administration. Undoubtedly our credit has greatly improved,—rather, however, as a consequence of a series of circumstances over which the Government has exercised slight control, than as a consequence of wise laws or profound financial management. And the worst that can be said against the pending bill is, that so far from tending to improve the public credit, its tendency is to impair it. A bill which encounters the organized opposition of the national banks, and which stimulates popular discontent by continuing oppressive burdens, lacks the first essential of success.

Moreover, there is a deep-seated aversion to that absolute reliance upon foreign money markets, which is a characteristic of the Senate bill. In this respect beneficial alterations were made during the progress of the measure through the Senate. The proposal to establish foreign agencies for the negotiation of the loan, and to make the interest payable in foreign cities, was properly expunged. Still, it is confessed that the only hope of floating the bonds,—or the greater proportion of them,—rests upon the ability of the Treasury to sell them in Europe. Now, a judicious funding scheme should be constructed primarily with reference to the sale of the bonds among our own people. This country furnished a market for the bonds issued during the war, and upon the same market the Government should rely for securities issued on the re-establishment of peace. When they are seen to be acceptable here, foreigners will send hither to buy them. The holding of any considerable portion of the nation's debt abroad may or may not be desirable, considered with regard to ultimate possibilities; but at any rate the process of acquisition which we have indicated is legitimate, and implies no such forfeiture of self-respect on the part of the Government as that which the adoption of the Senate bill would involve.

Judged by the domestic standard, a five per cent. bond is the lowest for which customers can be found. It is folly to talk of floating, here, securities yielding four or four and a half as the rate of interest—except at a discount that would be fatal to the whole plan. A single class of bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, is all that can be relied upon, under any circumstances, as the basis of a long loan. We are sending to Europe millions upon millions of first-class securities, bearing seven per cent. interest, and the supply will not be soon exhausted. Is it probable that in the face of this fact we can float a four per cent. bond at par? We are told that the effort will do no harm. But an unsuccessful attempt to place a Government loan, in foreign countries, will produce incalculable mischief; it will impair our credit and will render more difficult the negotiation of a future loan even at a higher rate of interest.

In a matter of so much importance the country cannot afford to take a single false step. We must move surely, though it be slowly. We must show that for our Government bonds there is a market among our own people, or no other people will be likely to put upon them a very high value. If things are not ripe for the change let us wait till they are. And inasmuch as reduction of taxation is one of the benefits contingent upon any change in the form or style of the debt, let us reject as a mockery a measure which upholds the present exorbitant taxation,—and so divests funding of the main advantage hitherto ascribed to it by the Republican Party.

St. Patrick's Day.

SWIFT said he never knew a man attain to eminence in life who rose at a late hour in the morning; but the great Dean of St. Patrick's could forgive occasional backsliding, and the day after the festival of the Green Island's patron Saint was never too closely measured by any true Irishman. Least of all would SWIFT, who could be the soul of benevolence and geniality despite his bitter satire, have wished to curtail those joys of love and fighting and good cheer and whisky, which from time immemorial have signalized the day, and made it the jolliest of all the year for his light-hearted countrymen. For SWIFT loved Ireland and her people better, perhaps, than he ever loved *Stella*, or as well as he suffered himself to be loved by *Vanessa*; and, despite the wild onslaught of the "Tale of a Tub," religious differences did not alienate his national sympathies, or prevent him from struggling to redress national wrongs.

But on this jocund day—may it be as bright and sunny as the one that preceded it!—let us not think of wrongs, but of mirth and festivity. Let us think of the procession and the pageant, of the harp and the sunburst, of the cheerful lads and blushing lassies, and of the rich brogue that poor Gen. SCOTT loved so well, but failed to win to his support. Let us gaze on our City fathers, happy in the consciousness of labor well performed, comfortable as to the past, assured as to the future, and merry as youths set free from school. Let us look with pride on our gallant Mayor, his heart swelling, like SWIFT'S, with noble Milesian sympathies, his person encased in the fluttering green, sacred alike to Erin and to the Prophet of Islam! No dark-eyed houri in the true believer's paradise, no City Treasurer on the day of paying back the City's interest, no Deputy Sheriff at a masquerade ball could look more radiant and joyous than will his Honor as he rides in the cavalcade today in all the glory of his emerald sheen, and bows to the right and left in acknowledgment of admiring acclamations. Talk of the Lord Mayor's show! What is it to a St. Patrick's Day procession in New-York! The one is but gilding and flummery,—a mere empty pageant, an idle ceremonial, a hollow simulation of pleasure, a formula of traditional observance. The other is full of heart and soul, is all compact of significance and enthusiasm—an out pouring of genuine rejoicing, a boiling over, in a word, of jovial patriotism and effervescent vitality.

And what did St. Patrick do to warrant all this ebullition, this periodic outburst of fun and reverence and gratitude, which after fourteen hundred years seems to suffer no abatement? Well, many things. He loved Ireland better than Scotland, for one, although a Scot born. He spread throughout his adopted land a knowledge of and love for the truths of Christianity, converting before he died, nearly the whole of Ireland to the faith. He baptized the Kings of Dublin and Munster, and the seven sons of the King of Connaught, who had been subjected to more than twelve temptations before. He performed an immense number of acts of charity and peace. Last, not least, he expelled all the snakes from Ireland—was not the crozier with which he did it preserved with scrupulous veneration at Dublin as late as 1500?—so that now such venomous creatures are never heard of there, unless, indeed, it be in the feverish imaginings that may sometimes haply follow a day like this of the Saint's own.

But, apart from all this, the festival has a national significance that undoubtedly aids in keeping up its popularity, and in kindling afresh from year to year the enthusiasm with which the very name of St. Patrick is always received. Over all the broad earth from the Ganges to the Mississippi, from Labrador to Australia, in great cities and in tiny villages, the same celebration is going on that we see in New-York today—a perennial token of Irish nationality as well as of Irish religion—a sign that, although scattered far and wide, Irishmen still hold to their love of country and countrymen, and never forget the verdant home they fondly call the gem of the sea.

In the United States there is especial fitness in this celebration and this rejoicing. For here the Irishman has found welcome, freedom and competency. Here he has found abundant work for willing hands, a boundless and grateful soil, a polity that makes no invidious distinction against the stranger, and an arena where the strong points of the Irish genius and character have full scope to show the world of what they are capable. We can well afford cordially to join in the festivity of those who have done their share, and a right liberal one, to make and to save the Republic. We can well unite in their rejoicing when amid martial music and the tramp of many feet the green banner is flung to the breeze, and "Erin go bragh" and "Faugh a ballagh" are caught up by the echoes of American air. May the occasion be in all respects propitious and the fun as fast and furious as is consistent with with health and good fellowship; for its purpose is one that warms up many millions of human hearts, and St. Patrick's Day, like Christmas, comes but once a year.

The City of Boston.

It is fifty days this morning since the *City of Boston* set sail from New-York, and it would be useless to attempt to conceal the thought which is in every body's mind. We much fear that we are destined to hear no more of her, although it will be impossible for the relatives of those on board to abandon the hope that she may yet reach some port in safety.

Meanwhile, there are some questions which ought to be answered. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, has stated in the House of Commons that the steamer left America "loaded twenty inches deeper than the underwriters allowed." Is that true?

It has also been stated that when she left Halifax the fan of her screw was in a very bad condition. Part of it was altogether missing. Can the owners or agents reassure the public in this respect?

Large steamers are very difficult to manage under sail alone. If the machinery of the *City of Boston* broke down in the teeth of a gale, what do the owners consider could have been her chances of coming to port? We all remember that the ominous statement has been made, apparently upon authority, that the steamer was "not very well supplied with sails." Thus, then, doubts have been cast on her loading, on the state of her screw, and on her equipment as regards sails. Was she properly provided with boats? We sympathize with the owners in their present anxieties too deeply to desire to give them unnecessary pain; but we cannot help asking for information on the points we have mentioned, for they are the talk of the hour, and we all long to hear of the safe arrival of a noble steamer. The loss of such a vessel strikes the imagination of every man, and it is not too much to say that the disappointment of yesterday cast a gloom over the whole City. Surely the time has come when the owners may without loss of dignity give us some grounds for hoping still, if they can?

Natural Allegiance and Elective Citizenship.

The progress of liberal ideas in England has been manifested in a variety of ways of late years, but in none more strongly than in the recent debate in the House of Lords on the Naturalization bill, introduced as a complement to the Johnson-Clarendon protocol of October, 1868. We gave yesterday a full sketch of that debate, embracing remarks from the Lord Chancellor, Earl DERBY, Earl CLARENDON and others, in favor of the bill, and of the principle involved in it—that allegiance is alienable and citizenship elective. The debate was also very notable in that it fully conceded the point involved to be one which had long been championed by the United States, and that its concession was desirable as a final settlement of ancient difficulties between the two countries. The history of those difficulties was sketched by Earl DERBY, who expressed himself strongly in favor of abandoning the position of natural and inalienable allegiance, so long and strenuously held by Great Britain—which, he declared, has not been in the present generation seriously attempted to be enforced, and the concession of which would, at least, lessen by one the chances of a rupture between England and the United States.

The question has been a vexed one for nearly a century. It arose very soon after the organization of our Government, and finally became one of the chief causes of the war of 1812. It was made a subject of negotiation at Ghent in 1814-15, but no final settlement was arrived at. In 1848, it was again revived diplomatically, but with a similar result. In 1868, our Minister, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, under special instructions, agreed upon a protocol with the British Government which fully recognized the American principle so long contended for, and it now seems reasonably sure that it will be carried into effect by appropriate legislation. The principle has already been recognized by most of the leading Continental Powers.

When we reflect upon the steady progress which has been made by Great Britain in other fields of reform, it seems somewhat anomalous that she should have clung so tenaciously to this particular relic of barbarism. The doctrine of inalienable allegiance is an incident of feudalism. It was based upon the old idea that the people belonged to the soil, and were transferable with it, and that they owed military service to the lords, and through them to the King—a doctrine which finally came to be expressed in the old legal maxim, *Nemo potest exuere patriam.* The question involved has never been a matter of serious controversy between Great Britain and any other country than the United States, for the obvious reason that no large British migration has ever taken place to any other country. There are probably several millions of British subjects now domiciled and naturalized in this country—a fact which invests the proposed reform with great practical importance, especially in the event of future war.

It has always seemed to us that the persistent adherence of Great Britain to the doctrine of inalienable allegiance was more the result of obstinacy—and possibly of a special feeling of self-assertion toward this country—than of a logical adherence to principle, for it is not at all in harmony with its own past policy or practice. As long ago as the beginning of the fourteenth century, wholesale concessions of English citizenship were made with a desire to encourage the migration to England of German, Flemish and Lombard artisans, and at various times large numbers of them—amounting to millions—were permanently incorporated into the mass of the English people, with all the rights of native-born subjects. This liberal policy was continued under a general Naturalization law, which continued in force till 1711, when it was repealed in deference to a sort of "Know Nothing" spirit which spread among the people. In 1844 a new and liberal Naturalization law was passed, which prescribed oaths of abjuration, supremacy and allegiance, and that law is still in force.

It seems, therefore, quite inconsistent, and not a little invidious toward us, that Great Britain should have been so steadily strenuous of the doctrine of inalienable allegiance, so far as this country is concerned, while at the same time she asserted precisely the opposite principle on her own statute-books. It seems, however, that her statesmen are realizing the great cosmopolitan tendencies of the age, and are prepared to recognize the liberal and broad spirit of popular freedom and progress which holds Governments to be subordinate to peoples, and concedes the right to all men to bestow their allegiance where they choose.

Bible or No Bible?

In the trial of what is now known as the "Cincinnati Bible Case," one of the counsel denied in plain terms that we have any right to be called a Christian nation, and argued at some length to show that Christianity had conferred no real benefits, even of a moral kind, upon the human race. Most people would be much shocked at this view, but it is the only view any one can consistently hold who demands that the Bible shall be made a proscribed book. When a man says plainly, "The Bible is a pernicious fiction, and cannot be read in public without doing injury to the hearers," we can understand his position. But it is not so easy to understand how any Christian minister can reconcile it with his duty to consent to place the Bible under a perpetual interdict, so far as our common schools are concerned, and to assert the principle that the daily reading of the Scriptures is too unimportant a privilege to be worth contending for.

People who enter into unworthy compromises usually find that they have sacrificed their own convictions, without securing the object at which they aimed. The contest which is now forced upon us is pre-eminently one of this kind. We are asked to throw the Bible out of our schools—and for what? To conciliate the Roman Catholics? Not at all, for they have had the candor to tell us beforehand that they take very little interest in the question. "The issue," one of their journals has told us, "is not about the reading or not reading of the Bible in schools. We insist upon having this apprehended and acknowledged. Bible read, or Bible not read, in the public schools, cannot alter the objection of Catholics, obedient to their faith, against the popular method of public schools. We insist on having this recognized." This statement has been repeated by almost every Catholic who has discussed the question, and it is enforced afresh in the April number of a publication which may almost be regarded as the official organ of Catholicism in this country—the *Catholic World.* It is not, therefore, even to make peace that we are invited to expel the Bible from the schools, as if it were an exploded collection of old wives' fables. We are merely asked to proclaim in the face of the world that in our own opinion we have arrived at a stage of perfection at which we can dispense with the revealed Word of God.

It is important to consider that we are not situated as a people would be who had just begun to found a national system of education. It is not a question with us of introducing the Bible into schools, but of deliberately ejecting it. If it were the former, we should, in the highest interests of future generations, counsel the use of the Bible. But when we are asked to reverse a settled policy at the instigation of those who are irreconcileably opposed to our entire free school system, how can we hesitate about the answer we ought to return? The pupils at present in our schools are suddenly to see the Bible turned out of doors with ignominy. What would be the impression created upon their minds? Would not every principle of religious faith in them be deeply outraged, if not severely shaken? Would it not be taken as a confession that we have found out that the Bible is a mischievous book? It may be said that they could still hear the Bible read at home. But only casuists say so. In practice, there are too few fathers or mothers who begin the day with reading a chapter in the Bible. They have no time, or think they have none. But they rejoice to know that the loftiest and most sublime appeals to man's nobler impulses and aspirations to which it can ever be our lot to listen, fall on their children's ears once a day in school. If they are infidels, they will yet admit that the Biblical code of ethics prescribes a method of life which is best calculated to insure happiness in time and after it. If they are sectarian bigots they may, indeed, wish to consign our Protestant Bible to the flames, as tyrants and persecutors have done in past ages, but shall we basely yield to their audacious conspiracies? Are we to be formally placed under the dominion of zealots of an alien faith? Roman Catholics say they want "freedom of conscience." Yes—and so do we! We want to enjoy the privileges which our forefathers handed down to us, and for which they suffered innumerable hardships and dangers at a period when men were not ashamed of the faith that was in them. "Freedom of conscience" in the mouths of too many Roman Catholics means freedom of *their* consciences, and suppression of everybody else's. When foreigners come here they enjoy every freedom the heart of man can desire—but when they seek to overturn institutions which exist for the general good, or to change us from a Protestant into a Roman Catholic people, they ought to fail—and they *will* fail while we are a great nation and not a degenerate race of cowards. "It will be a glorious day for Catholics in this country," says one of their journals, "when, under the blows of justice and morality, our school system will be shivered to pieces." We answer, It is beyond your power to destroy our school system. Try to do it, and you will rush to certain destruction. If we must have this fight, by all means let us have it quickly, and get done with it. Mankind will attest that in the transfer of the Old World conflict between Protestantism and Popery to the New World, Protestantism was not to blame. If the Church of aggression once more invites a trial of strength between herself and the Protestant principle, she must have it; but well will it be for her if she emerges from it without undergoing the most fatal reverses she has received since she lost England by her intolerance. As for us, we as a people ought to resolve, at once and for ever, to defend the Bible and the common school system against any adversaries who can be arrayed against us, relying for success upon Him who has solemnly warned mankind, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

By the report to be found in another column, it will be seen that the trial of Ex-Judge FULLERTON, on an indictment for conspiracy to levy black-mail on THOMAS E. SMITH, an ex-revenue officer, and which has occupied the United States Circuit Court for the last nine days, was concluded yesterday by a verdict of acquittal ordered by the Court to be rendered by the jury. The case has absorbed so large a degree of public interest, and the parties concerned in it have occupied so prominent a position before the people, that we have felt called upon, in the interests of justice, to spread the proceedings fully before our readers from day to day; and during the two years the case has been pending, we have also felt it our duty to comment upon some of the peculiar phases which it has assumed. In doing this we have been actuated solely by a desire to serve the public interests and the ends of justice, and have carefully abstained from any expression calculated to prejudge or prejudice the case. Now that the whole matter is *res adjudicata* we have no disposition to pursue it farther. The high character of the Court precludes any thought other than that a fair and impartial trial has been had, and that the prosecution has failed—*utterly failed*—to sustain the grave charge which was made against the accused. Thus ends what will long be remembered as one of the *causes celebre* of our City, and being ended as it has been, we accept the result as a full vindication of Mr. FULLERTON.

It would be useless, we are aware, to protest against the fabrication of such cruel hoaxes as that which was once more made public yesterday concerning the *City of Boston.* There are beings in existence who look upon any thing of the kind as a good "joke." But it is our duty to say that if the agent of the Associated Press had done at first what he did at last, and made proper inquiries about the information he received, this disgraceful imposition never could have succeeded. After sending off two dispatches to America announcing positively the arrival of the *City of Boston*, he bethought himself of asking the Inman agents whether his news was true. Why not have begun with that proceeding? The public mind is deeply agitated with reference to this steamer, and cannot tolerate stupidity or carelessness in the transmission of messages regarding her. An agent of the Associated Press ought not to stand with his mouth wide open, ready to swallow any rubbish passers by may throw into it.

Again the story comes to us of outrages and intimidations in Georgia, and this time from a source which is not open to the suspicion of partisan complication. These continually recurring disturbances ought to be dealt with promptly and severely. In doing this, it is not necessary to introduce any new complications in the scheme of reconstruction in Georgia. The President has ample power in the premises, and no action by Congress is needed. All that is required is, for the Governor to make his appeal to the Executive for assistance, as provided in the Constitution, and for the President to send the necessary Federal military force to protect the citizens and enforce law and order. We are confident of President GRANT'S disposition to respond to any legitimate requisition of that kind, and we are sure that any disturbance quelled in that way will be more effectually done than it could be by Congress.

Yesterday morning one JOHN MCCABE valiantly drew forth a revolver and shot one man in the thigh, a second man in the breast and a third in the hand—not a bad day's work. One might almost suppose that Mr. MCCABE was an editor of a newspaper, or at the very best a gentleman against whom an article had been written—but it is not so. He is simply a "Fourth Ward ruffian," and consequently a man with powerful friends at court. Why not let him go back to his innocent amusements at once. Nothing will be done with him, and it would be quite as well to dispense with the mockery of a trial. It would only put the gentleman to inconvenience.

The introduction in the Legislature on Tuesday of the bill to increase the fare on the New-York Central Railroad was not a wise, must have caused quite a commotion in the "Third House," for it is generally understood that it is a bill which [illegible] pertenance. Several previous attempts to secure an advance in passenger rates have been made, and on each occasion large sums of money are said to have been spent in vain. It remains to be seen if a similar disbursement is to be made in behalf of the present bill. We are informed that large expectations are indulged by the lobby, all of which we sincerely hope may be disappointed.

It is a sort of advertisement to defend a murderer like REYNOLDS,—but will judges connive at the escape of a criminal who richly deserves the sentence passed upon him? His [illegible] is apathetic, forsooth! and, therefore, he must be mad. Was there ever seen a more impudent attempt to defeat the law? If the maneuver to get him off should succeed, we may look for trouble at no distant day. The public have stood nearly as much as they intend to stand of the breakdown of our laws, and the consequent [illegible] of the criminal classes.

Barring all the merely factional significance—in which we are in no wise interested—which may be involved in the recent nomination of SAMUEL HAWLEY to the Internal Revenue Collectorship of the Eighth District of this City, we can bear witness to the fact that so far as personal fitness is concerned, the nomination was one eminently fit to be made. Mr. HAWLEY is a gentleman of culture and tried integrity. For many years he has acceptably discharged the duties of Clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners in this City, and previously he was a prominent lawyer and Whig politician in Erie County. He served two terms in the Legislature as member from that county during the years 1840 and 1841, and was one of the most popular and effective political orators in Western New-York.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of March 4, disposes of the *Oneida* affair in a couple of lines. It says that we in America did very wrong to believe the story. Our credulity is "indicative of a state of feeling too deplorable and too dangerous to be contemplated without much misgiving." This is all very well so far as it goes; but by this time the *Pall Mall* is probably convinced that we are not so depraved as it supposed, for giving credence to a simple statement of facts. We should like to know now whether the *Pall Mall* considers that a suspension of Capt. EYRE'S certificate is sufficient punishment for him? Perhaps it will also tell us how it would have felt if the *Oneida* had been a British corvette and the *Bombay* an American steamship? We rather think we should have been treated to a fine display of British indignation; but as we are the sufferers, of course it is very wicked to say a word about the matter.

In the Senate debate at Albany, on Tuesday, anent the Excise bill, Mr. TWEED and Mr. CREAMER claimed that a majority of the people, as well as a majority of the voters in the City of New-York are foreigners, and that they have a right to the enjoyment of the Sabbath in any manner they see fit, so long as public decency is not violated. We are by no means prepared to concede a proposition so broadly stated. Even admitting the fact that the foreign element is in a majority in our City—which we do not—we could not concede the balance of the proposition. The sanctities which have been thrown around the Christian Sabbath constitute a distinctive feature of American civilization which not even majorities may disregard. Not only Christian people, but a very large element of the irreligious and indifferent, regard the observance of the established proprieties of the day as proper and necessary to morality and good order. The silent influence of that observance, even upon unbelievers, is strong as well as wholesome. To that extent, at least, every citizen has a right to demand its formal outward observance. The Sabbath is not an institution the observance of which is to be controlled by majorities. We would put no fetters upon individual faiths, but in the matter of conventional decorum even a minority has a right to demand that their sentiment, and the general sentiment of the country, shall be respected.

The Late Commander Williams of the Oneida—How He Once "Saved Every Soul" on an English Ship.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 14, 1870.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:

The first act in the life of Midshipman EDWARD P. WILLIAMS, (late Commander of the ill-fated *Oneida*,) was to save the Captain and crew of the British ship *Cleopatra*, off St. Johns, N. B., in the year 1853, while Mr. WILLIAMS was attached to the United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*. I was gunner of the *Decatur*, and Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. LEWIS A. KIMBERLY (now Commander) were also attached to her. On the night of the 28th of July, 1853, we fell in with the English ship *Cleopatra*, from Liverpool bound to Quebec, in a sinking condition. Midshipman KIMBERLY and WILLIAMS volunteered to go aboard of her with a crew of fresh men, and try to save her and get her into Quebec, but she filled and capsized, and had to be abandoned. It was a dark, stormy night, and after much danger and exposure the officers of the ill-fated ship were got on board our ship with safety. Midshipman E. P. WILLIAMS was in charge of the boat that brought them to us, and upon getting on board Capt. WM. C. WHITTLE asked if all were safe? WILLIAMS replied: "I have saved every soul, Sir!" And he had. I inclose a letter written by the English Captain to Capt. WHITTLE after his arrival on board our ship. You will see it is seventeen years old. The *Cleopatra* had a crew of twenty-eight men besides her Captain and mate.

WILLIAM HARCOURT,
Baltimore Post-office.

UNITED STATES SHIP DECATUR, AT SEA, Aug. 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Having lost log-book papers, I respectfully request you to furnish me with a statement, within your knowledge, concerning the loss of the British ship *Cleopatra*, under my command, on her voyage from Liverpool to Quebec, abandoned on the night of the 28th ult. By so doing you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully,

JOHN TRAVITT,
Late Master ship *Cleopatra*, of St. John, N. B.

W. C. WHITTLE, Esq., Commander United States ship *Decatur*.

Six Ships to Make a Long Ocean Race.

From the San Francisco Alta, March 3.

There is considerable excitement among shipping men and sea-Captains in reference to the relative sailing qualities of six British iron vessels, which will leave this port during the coming week for Cork and Liverpool. It is seldom that so many vessels of the same class have left so nearly at the same time, and there is considerable betting on the result. Following are the names of the vessels to sail, and the records of their last trips: Ship *Yosemite*, arrived Jan. 24, (eight days from Sydney,) 115 days from Newcastle; ship *Deringa*, arrived Jan. 24, ninety-five days from Sydney; ship *River Mersey*, arrived Jan. 28, from Glasgow, 130 days via Lamlash 121 days; bark *Kenilworth*, arrived Jan. 28, 155 days from Liverpool; bark *Cerastes*, arrived Feb. 4, 114 days from Glasgow via Greenock 116 days; bark *Galatia*, arrived Feb. 15, from Glasgow 158 days. There have been several heavy bets made in regard to the *Cerastes* and *Yosemite*, the latter allowing the former one and one-half days' time for the difference between Cork and Liverpool. No finer fleet of grain-laden vessels has ever left this port, and the hour of their arrival will be looked for with interest. On such occasions there is considerable "driving" of vessels, and it will be a matter of congratulation should each arrive in port without having lost a spar.

Military Promenade Concert.

The officers and members of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment National Guard, gave their eighth annual promenade concert and reception last evening, at the Armory, corner of Fourth and North Second streets, Brooklyn. The affair was a select and successful one, and added to the reputation of the command, already famous for its social reunions. Dancing was kept up until 1 o'clock with great spirit, and the numerous guests present enjoyed themselves in an agreeable manner. The arrangements were very [illegible].

TELEGRAMS.

The Spanish Journals Discussing the Cuban Question.

The Vote by Ballot in the British House of Commons.

Barbarism at the Recent Elections in Ireland.

Execution of Seven Insurgents in Cuba.

EUROPE.

The Cuban Question Discussed in Spain—Prim and the Mob—Prince Henri de Bourbon's Funeral—A Singular Scene.

MADRID, March 16.—A fierce controversy is in progress here on the best method of disposing of the Cuban question. Some journals make bold to argue in favor of abandoning the island to the United States. This proposition is bitterly opposed by the majority of the Press as cowardly and unpatriotic.... In the Cortes yesterday Gen. PRIM, in answer to an inquiry as to the circumstances of the attack made upon him in the streets said a mob surrounded him, shouting "Down with the conscription," and threw stones at him. He declared that in the future the Government would deal summarily with such disorders.... The funeral of PRINCE HENRI DE BOURBON was conducted by the Freemasons, of whose order the deceased was a member. When the remains were brought to the church the officiating priest, seeing the Masonic emblems on the coffin, withdrew the insignia of the Church and refused to perform the religious ceremonies. No troops took part in the procession which followed the remains to the grave.

Proceedings in British Parliament—Discussion of Ballot—Barbarism at Irish Elections.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons a bill abolishing the Game laws was read. Bitter opposition was made to the measure, and it was withdrawn. Mr. LEATHAM moved the second reading of the Ballot bill. The ballot, he said, was the only remedy for great evils, especially in Ireland, where it was indispensable for the protection of voters against landlords and priests. The Marquis of HARTINGTON deprecated debate on the bill before the House had heard the report of the Committee, which included the ballot among its recommendations. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE spoke eloquently in favor of the ballot. He provoked mirth by giving an account of his late experience as candidate for Waterford, his hair-breadth escapes, &c. The dark ages still continued in some parts of Ireland, and there was no freedom or security at the elections. Every body went armed to the polls. Voters were torn from their beds, compelled to vote and returned on shutters to find their houses burned down by the opposite party. The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had more than he could manage with reforms in the telegraph and the letter-box, and he felt inclined to let the ballot-box alone. But sound reform demanded the ballot, the abolition of formal canvassing and nomination, and that incentive to riot, formal declaration of the poll. After remarks from Messrs. TORRENS, GREY and NORTHCOTE, the House divided on a motion to adjourn the debate, which was defeated by 110 majority. It was then agreed that the House should go into Committee on the bill on the 3d of May. After the transaction of miscellaneous business the House adjourned.

EDINBURGH, March 16.—The Court of Sessions lays a perpetual injunction on the sale of American editions of TENNYSON's poems in Scotland.

Mr. Lowe on the Education Bill—A Threat Against Mr. Gladstone's Life—Atlantic Weather.

LONDON, March 16.—Previously to the adjournment of the House of Commons, this morning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. LOWE, closed the debate on the Educational bill in a strong speech in support of the measure.... The union of the English and Scottish Presbyterian bodies approaches realization.... The Government has caused a search to be instituted in Belgium for the author of an anonymous letter threatening the life of Mr. GLADSTONE.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day says the American accounts of the *Oneida* disaster are not only inconsistent with each other, but inconsistent with the facts, and even with possibility.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The ship *Margaret*, Capt. ROACH, from Savannah Jan. 22, for this port, has arrived. Capt. ROACH reports that he experienced dreadful weather. He encountered a cyclone, in which his vessel suffered some damage.

Respect to the Memory of Anson Burlingame in Paris—Funeral of Montalembert—Birthday of the Prince Imperial.

PARIS, March 16.—A meeting was held at the American Chapel last night in honor of the memory of the late Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME. It was largely attended by American residents and visitors, and some distinguished Frenchmen were present. Minister WASHBURNE presided, and made a speech paying tribute to the political and social qualities of Mr. BURLINGAME, who, he said, had been his friend since 1855. Rev. Mr. LAMSON read resolutions of eulogy and condolence. Ex-Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, in an eloquent discourse, gave a history of the life and services of the deceased, dwelling upon his last famous mission and its accomplishment.... The funeral of the late Count MONTALEMBERT took place today. The ceremonies were simple, in accordance with the request of the deceased. M. OLLIVIER and other members of the Cabinet attended the funeral.... A fête was given at the Tuileries today on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of the birth of the Prince Imperial. The *Official Journal* does not contain the decree of amnesty which was expected to mark the day. A manifesto of Imperial policy was also looked for, but it has not appeared.... The *Siècle*, of this city, in commenting upon the report recently made by CELESTINE HIPPEAU on American education, says it must revolutionize the educational system of France.... JAMES SWAIN, of Philadelphia, died in this city yesterday.

The Elections in Portugal—The Italian Minister to Austria—The Baltic—Another Japanese Embassy.

LISBON, March 16.—The elections for members of the Chambers were terminated yesterday. All of the Ministers were re-elected. The Opposition have elected two out of the four Deputies to the Cortes from this city. The elections in the country have resulted generally in favor of the Ministry.

FLORENCE, March 16.—The Marquis PEPOLI, Minister of Italy at Vienna, has resigned. It is thought that Gen. MENABREA will succeed him. The name of Count BARRAL is also mentioned in connection with the mission.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The ice in the Baltic is breaking up, and navigation will soon be completely reopened.

LONDON, March 16.—Dispatches from Japan report that another Japanese Embassy is about starting on a tour through Europe and America.

Reported Illness of the Pope—The French Demand—The French Ambassador to Rome.

PARIS, March 16.—It is again reported that the Pope is very ill and weak. The report that Austria indorses the demands of France in the Vatican, rests, it is said, on trustworthy authority.

ROME, March 16.—The [illegible] the French Ambassador from this city is not confirmed.

CUBA.

Fraud in One of the Civil Departments—Six Insurgents and their Leader Executed—A Russian Brig Lost.

HAVANA, March 16.—Frauds have been discovered by the Intendente in one of the civil departments of the Government to the amount of $80,000.... LUIS ARREDONDO, the leader of the Guines insurgents, his Adjutant and six of the band, were captured last night near Pozo Redondo and executed this morning. But three of the band of Guines insurgents now remain alive.... The Russian brig *Kolna*, with a cargo of coal, from Swansea for Havana, ran on the Colorado Banks, and is a total loss.

THE SOUTH.

The Feeling Toward Northern Men in Georgia—The Brunswick Railroad Disturbances—Rights of Colored Men in Georgia—Outrages Upon Negroes in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative BROOKS today received the following telegram from leading men in Savannah—ED. C. ANDERSON and HENRY BRYAN—who furnish the following reply to a telegram from W. L. AVERY, sent to two Senators on Tuesday:

So far as this statement of AVERY reflects on this community, it is a malicious fabrication. In behalf of a slandered people, we ask you to denounce it, knowing there is no foundation for it. We refer you to the following extract from the Savannah *Republican* of this morning:

"Never was our community more quiet and free from all political excitement and disorder of every kind. The Government officers will testify to the truth of what we say."

AVERY, who thus moves among us quietly enjoying the protection of our laws, and under cover of the telegraph maligns and slanders them as a New-Yorker, and the attorney and lobbyist of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad. We learn he resides in Atalanta, at least he has opened an office there. He and others procured last year by arts best known to themselves, a State indorsement of bonds to the amount of many millions. AVERY arrived in this city on Friday last, and if he has been threatened with the slightest disrespect we have yet to hear of it. The only trouble that we can hear of in Georgia, is some disturbance on the Brunswick Railroad between the contractor and laborers, the latter not having been paid.

THE COLORED CITIZENS OF GEORGIA.

A delegation of colored men from Georgia, representing the colored men of that State, and composed of Simon W. Beaird, Chairman; Alfred Ketcham, Secretary; T. G. Campbell, Sr., Romulus Moore, T. M. Allen, W. H. Harrison, Geo. Wallace, Abraham Smith, Abraham Colby, J. T. Coster, T. G. Campbell, Jr., and John Warren, all of whom are members of the Legislature excepting the Chairman and Secretary, called at the Executive Mansion this morning and had an interview with the President. They were unaccompanied by any Senator or Representative, and claimed to be represented here by no party whatever. Their object, as stated to the President, was to obtain his influence toward the defeat of the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, the adoption of which, they asserted, would destroy any of the benefits which had accrued to the citizens of their race in Georgia by the adoption of the constitutional amendments. They also urged upon the President to give them his favor in procuring the proper legislation toward securing the rights of the colored people in that State, as they are not now in the enjoyment of them. Among other statements made was that the colored people of the State had no confidence in the Bryant faction of the Georgia Republicans, and that he did not represent the views of the colored members of the Legislature in any respect. Several of the members of the delegation addressed the President, detailing the condition of affairs concerning the colored people of Georgia. The President said he felt an interest in affording full protection to all classes of citizens in all the States of the Union, and he thought that proper legislation should be directed to this end even if it went further in the South than ordinary cases, considering the circumstances of that portion of the country, resulting from the war.

TENNESSEE.

The Reconstruction Committee, this morning, heard some six colored persons from Tennessee with regard to outrages in various parts of that State. They represent the condition of affairs as very deplorable. They have another hearing on Friday.

Applications having been made from Tennessee and Georgia for military assistance to suppress alleged disturbances of the peace, the uniform answer of President GRANT in each case has been in substance that there is no doubt of his right to station troops and give the disaffected districts the benefits of their presence; still he has doubts as to how far they could be used in aid of the civil authorities. When troops are asked for to act in such cases, it is a question upon which the President takes legal advice before issuing the order.

Forty colored families left Washington this morning for Mississippi, where they have been employed at high wages to work on cotton plantations. Within the last month other parties of colored laboring men, with their families, have gone from here in the same direction. The movement seems to be part of a quite extensive current of immigration southward.

RICHMOND, Va., March 16.—HENRY K. ELLISON, of the *Richmond Dispatch*, was to-night elected by the Council, Mayor of the city.... In Petersburg, the Council elected Gen. NEWBERRY, a late Union General, Mayor of that city. Among the Councilmen appointed for Petersburg by Gov. WALKER are two colored men.

COLD, SNOW AND WIND.

Six Persons Frozen to Death in the West—Heavy Snow in Pennsylvania—Wreck of a Schooner off New-Jersey Highlands—All Hands Lost—A Building Blown Down.

CORINNE, Utah, March 15.—The stage coach, while on the road to Helena, on Sunday evening, with ten passengers, all Chinamen, capsized at Dry Creek, 240 miles above this station. The night was intensely cold, and two of the Chinamen were immediately frozen to death. The remainder of the party started on foot for Big Sand Hole Station. Three of them reached there badly frozen, four were found dead on the road, and the tenth is missing.

HELENA, Montana, March 15.—The weather throughout Montana Territory has been extremely cold for the past few days.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 16.—Seventeen inches of snow fell here last night, and the storm continues.

HIGHLANDS OF NEVERSINK, N. J., March 16.—The schooner *James H. Hoyt*, of Staten Island, came ashore opposite the Highlands this morning. She has gone to pieces, and all hands are lost. They took to the rigging, where they clung until washed away.

ALBANY, March 16.—A heavy gale of wind prevailed here this afternoon, during which the upper stories of TOWNSEND's furnace were blown down. The building and machinery were damaged to the extent of $10,000.

BOSTON, March 16.—A severe easterly gale, accompanied with snow, set in about noon today and continued until about 9 o'clock this evening, when it subsided. The streets are in a very bad condition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 16.—The storm has been very severe in this vicinity, causing considerable delay of trains. Drifts eighteen feet deep are reported in Berkshire County.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 16.—There have been several snow-squalls during the day. The temperature to-night is 28° above zero. The streets are icy and dangerous, and several persons have fallen and broken limbs.

LONDON, England, March 16.—A heavy rain has prevailed all day and continues to-night.

Four Feet of Snow at Buffalo—Railroads Blocked—Passengers Suffering—On the Hudson.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 16—10 A. M.—A severe snow-storm is raging here. About 20 inches of snow have fallen since last night. The trains on the several lines of railroads are snowed in at different points, and travel is interrupted in all directions. The thermometer indicates 22 degrees, and the barometer 28 and 75-100.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 16—7½ P. M.—There is a lull in the storm, but the wind has commenced blowing. All the trains on the New-York Central Railroad are blocked, and none have arrived here since early this morning. Passengers are reported to be without provisions and suffering. A train on the Erie Railway which left here this morning is in a snow bank a mile and a half from the city, and the passengers are trying to make their way back on foot. A few of the most courageous arrived this evening. All they had to eat since morning was a basket of bread. The roofs of several buildings have been crushed by the great weight of the snow upon them. The snow is about four feet on the level. The thermometer indicates 20 degrees. The barometer has been slowly falling since noon.

TORONTO, Canada, March 16.—A violent snow-storm set in last night, and still continues, with no indication of abatement. It extends throughout entire Western Canada. Trains east and west are behind time. No trains have arrived or left on the Northern Road since last evening.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 16.—Up to noon today a heavy easterly gale, with snow and rain, prevailed. Soon after the wind shifted suddenly to the west, and to-night the weather is quite cold and favorable for the ice men. The down trains on the Hudson River Road are running one hour behind time, in consequence of the deep snow north and west. At East Albany the snow is nearly two feet deep.

The Forthcoming Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 16.—A joint Committee of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, on the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, held a meeting today and effected a permanent organization. CHARLES F. WILSTACH, late Mayor, was elected President, and ABNER L. FRAZER, Secretary. The Committee embraces some of the most prominent business men of the city. The Exposition will take place in October, and will extend to every thing in the shape of manufacture, produce and art. It will no doubt be held in the great Saengerfest building about to be erected for the approaching musical festival.

State Legislatures—Railroad Matters in New-Jersey—Woman Suffrage in Ohio—The Louisiana Debt.

TRENTON, March 16.—In the Senate, the House bill to enable the Erie Railroad Company to build a branch road, created a stormy debate, but was finally ordered to a third reading, and subsequently passed. The bill to exempt the New-Jersey Railroad Company from assessments for opening streets and sewers in Essex and Hudson Counties was also ordered to a third reading. In the House a resolution was introduced to secure to women the right to vote. The bill to incorporate the Newark and Hudson Railroad Company was passed. The general tax law was amended in the Senate by making the rate of taxation on real and personal property one and a half mills instead of seven-tenths of one mill on the dollar. This amendment was not concurred in by the House by a vote of 38 to 8.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—The House of Representatives spent the entire day debating a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to allow women to vote. The vote on the motion to adopt the resolution stood—yeas 51, nays 54.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—The Legislature has passed a bill for funding the floating debt of the State.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The House to-night passed an act authorizing the construction of the Union Stock Yard with a capital of $1,000,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HELENA, Montana, March 15.—On the night of the 12th instant the jail at Diamond City, Montana, was forcibly entered by a Vigilance Committee, who seized W. J. PATRICK, confined there for the murder of JOHN BENSON, at Oregon Gulch, on the 4th instant, and hanged him to a beam in the jail. The jailer did not live in the jail.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—The Irish people are making extensive preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—A barn on the milk farm of J. GOODING, in Bristol, R. I., was burned yesterday afternoon, with thirteen head of cattle and fifteen tons of hay. The loss is about $2,500; insured for $900.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Dr. JAMES SWAIN, whose death was reported by a cable dispatch this morning, was proprietor of "Swain's Panacea," and a very wealthy man. He had been living in Paris (where he died) for the past five years. He came back to Philadelphia at the commencement of the war, and presented the city with two rifled cannon, and was leader in the Sanitary Commission.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16.—Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY, of the United States Army, died at his residence in this city last night. He was born in Windham, Conn., Dec. 10, 1794, and received his first commission in the army June 1, 1814. He has been for some time in feeble health.

BOSTON, March 16.—E. W. FISHER, canvassing agent for FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., and other book firms, in circulating magazines, has been arrested in Philadelphia and brought to Boston, charged with applying the funds to his own use. It is said the proceeds of his swindling amount to $12,000. He is held for trial.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. HOFFMAN has refused to commute the sentence of THEODORE NICHOLS, convicted last month of the murder of Dr. ANDREW MEADS, at Allegany, Cattaraugus County, in October last. The prisoner is to be hanged on the 18th inst. at Little Valley. DANIEL C. BURDICK is under sentence to be hanged on the same day and at the same place for the murder of HENRY H. BAKER, a colored man.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—HOWARD MATTHEWS, a prominent insurance man of this city, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Free and Accepted Masons, died after a short illness this morning, aged fifty-three years.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 16.—In the Police Court to-day the case of ALEXANDER HENDERSON, of the "blonde" notoriety, charged with assaulting W. F. STOREY with a deadly weapon, was called up. Counsel for the defense appeared, but the prosecution failed to attend either personally or by attorney. No witnesses were present, and the case was dismissed.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 16.—A fire this morning at Vidalia, La., destroyed seven stores and the Court-house. The loss is $75,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 16.—A fire this afternoon in the Second District, on Villere, Marais and Treme streets, between Moseline-street and Bayou-road, destroyed about thirty small houses. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

HONOLULU, Feb. 26.—CHARLES N. SPENCER & Co. have suspended.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE IRISH DRAMA AT NIBLO'S.

"The Emerald Ring" has been substituted for "Innisfallen" at Niblo's. The work now being acted is from the pen of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, and tells a simple story with the coherence of incident and the clearness and pointedness of dialogue to be expected from so experienced a playwright. The stage value of "The Emerald Ring" is, therefore, much greater than that of "Innisfallen," though, after all, the means by which the prosperity of the heroine is secured, are of no novel kind. Mr. DENNERY and the French dramatists to whose ingenuity Mr. BOUCICAULT is so greatly indebted, and to whose claims he is so rare an ingrate, had, as the staple article by which the finding of lost daughters and the recognition of missing heirs was effected, "a mother's cross." The more modern farce writers place a "strawberry mark" on the subject's left arm. Mr. BROUGHAM's talisman is an emerald ring, and until the trinket secures the identification of persecuted *Geraldine*, its passage through the hands of villainy and virtue has unusually close attention. The principal characters in "The Emerald Ring," are filled by Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the impression of whose earnestness, humor and vivacity is equally good under all circumstances. Mr. M. LEVICK, a very conscientious and practiced artist, acts *Sir Oscar*, the personage next in importance, and the other rôles are creditably filled. The fact that TELBIN's very beautiful panorama of the Lakes of Killarney is exhibited in Mr. BROUGHAM's drama, as it was in Mr. FALCONER's, is worth noting, and so is the agreeable result of Miss JENNIE HUGHES' singing of BALFE's ballad, the interpretation of which was ascribed erroneously, some time ago, to a less gifted member of the Company.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

We once more call attention to the fact that the final performances of "Hamlet" occur at Booth's to-night, to-morrow, and Saturday afternoon.... To-night, "The Marriage of Figaro" will be sung in Brooklyn.... In dramatic celebration of St. Patrick's Day, afternoon representations take place at the Bowery and at the French Theatre. At the first-named house, "Peep O'Day" is to be the principal drama. At the French Theatre where a special evening entertainment is also to take place, "Robert Emmett" and "The Irish Emigrant" will be the plays by day, and "Paul A Dhuil" and "The Irish Emigrant" the pieces by night.

ALBANY.

Proceedings in the Senate—Reports of Bills—Erie Legislation—Progress of the Little Jobs of the Ring—Petition of the Representative of the English Erie Stockholders—Prospect Park—The New Charter—Danger of Carrying Pistols, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

The Senate consumed the larger part of the session this morning in the discussion of a preamble and resolution offered by C. F. NORTON to appoint a committee to investigate the facts connected with the lease of the Ogdensburg and Champlain Railroad by the Vermont Central. Senator PARKER opposed it because the preamble asserted that the Vermont Central was "a foreign corporation opposed to the interests of the people of this State," an assertion which he alleged was without foundation in fact. The resolution was finally laid on the table.

BILLS REPORTED.

Among the bills reported favorably in the Senate was one to reorganize the Police Commission of New-York, (the same as KIERNAN's House bill,) and the bill to incorporate a Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Police bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

ERIE.

The two bills introduced in the fore part of the session—one in the Senate, by Mr. GENET, and the other in the Assembly, by Mr. WHITE—for the repeal of last year's Erie Directors' bill, have not been heard from since they were consigned to their respective Committees. GENET said when he introduced the bill that it "meant business"—which it is no doubt did—but what kind of "business?" That's the question. He is Chairman of the Senate Railroad Committee, to which it was referred, and ought to have influence enough to get it reported. JAY GOULD was up here a week ago, and perhaps he "meant business" too. Now, when two men get together who both mean business, the "business" is likely to be transacted. But, meantime, what becomes of the bill? That's what the public would like to know. The Assembly Committee on Railroads—PATRICK, of Chemung, Chairman—which has charge of Mr. WHITE's bill, give as a reason for their delay that the Erie men wish to be "heard" upon the bill. Mr. WHITE will go before the Committee at its next meeting (to-morrow) and try and get a time fixed for the "hearing." After that somebody will want to be "seen." Meanwhile Erie is pressing her other little schemes before the Legislature, one for a horse railroad through Twenty-third-street, past the Grand Opera House, and the other for a law authorizing the Company to "reorganize" itself after the latest approved pattern. It is claimed that this last bill is an exact copy of a bill that passed the Pennsylvania Legislature, but the same thing was said of the "Directors' bill" when it was introduced last year. It seems to be taken for granted that, if the Pennsylvania Central controls Harrisburg, therefore Erie should control Albany. In connection with these Erie jobs, the following petition, which made its appearance here to-day, may be of interest to the public:

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, in Legislature assembled:

The petition of the undersigned, CHARLES BURT, of London, now sojourning in the City of New-York, showeth:

1. That your petitioner is a stockholder of the Erie Railway Company, and is the representative agent of other stockholders holding in the aggregate nearly five hundred thousand shares, being more than three-fifths of the whole of the stock of that Company.

2. That by an act, passed on the 20th May, 1869, (chapter [illegible] of the Laws of 1869,) entitled "An act to amend chapter 275 of the Laws of 1869, entitled 'An act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies,'" it was, among other things, enacted as follows: "The Board of Directors in each of the said companies may so classify the members of such Board, by lot or otherwise, that, so nearly as may be, one-fifth of their number shall go out of office at each annual election, and at the next election of directors in each of the said companies directors shall be voted for only in place of those whose term shall then expire under the classification aforesaid."

3. That it is stated in the last published report of the President of the said Erie Railway Company that the directors of that Company have classified themselves under the said act, and that the President and Treasurer, the Vice-President and Controller, and the counselor of the said Company are to remain in office as directors for five years. Your petitioner is informed and believes none of the other companies mentioned in the said law have taken any action thereunder.

4. Your petitioner has read a copy of the bill brought into the Senate by Senator GENET, for the purpose of repealing the said act of 1869, and your petitioner respectfully submits that it ought to be passed so far as it regards the Erie Company, for the following among other reasons:

First—The act of 1869, proposed to be repealed, takes away vitally important rights of the stockholders conferred by the charter of the Erie Company, and upon the faith of which the stockholders represented by your petitioner subscribed or purchased their shares, and it deprives them of these rights without their consent, and without any corresponding advantage being given to them for the loss thereof.

Second—The foreign stockholders, who hold the great majority of the Erie shares, had no notice of the act of 1869, when it was before the Legislature, and were therefore unable to oppose it. If they had had an opportunity of opposing the passing of that act your petitioner is satisfied they would have availed themselves of it.

Third—The act of 1869 is exceptional in its character and contrary to true public policy, which requires that directors of commercial undertakings should be at all times practically responsible to the stockholders for whom they are trustees, and be subject at short intervals to removal by the stockholders, if they abuse their trust or cease to retain the confidence of the majority of the owners of the property.

Fourth—The present management of the Erie Company is, as your petitioner is informed and believes, improvident, and its expenditure extravagant and wasteful, resulting in great loss to the stockholders, without any equivalent benefit to the public, but under the act of 1869 the stockholders are powerless to prevent mismanagement and waste, which they would be able to do if that act were repealed.

Fifth—The controlling directors of the Erie Company have lost, if they ever had, the confidence of the stockholders, and some of them are charged with grave misconduct in their office as directors, and these charges (which your petitioner believes to be well founded) cannot properly be investigated or tried whilst the parties charged are masters of the Company's affairs, and hold its books, papers, and moneys in their possession. Under the act of 1869, these parties have endeavored to make themselves the absolute, irresponsible, and irremovable managers of the Company's affairs for five years, and thus to prevent or stifle any effectual inquiry into their conduct.

5. Your petitioner and those whom he represents in desiring the repeal of the said act of 1869, so far as regards the Erie Railroad Company, have no interest in any other railroad, or any object except to secure an honest, effective and economical management of the Company's affairs, and to enable the stockholders to obtain control of their own property.

For the reasons above assigned your petitioner respectfully prays that the bill to repeal the said act of 1869 may be passed forthwith.

(Signed,) CHARLES BURT.

PROSPECT PARK.

The bill to authorize the Prospect Park Commissioners to sell that portion of the Park lying east of Flatbush-avenue, was favorably reported in the Senate this morning, but Mr. GOODRICH who is here looking after the seat in the Assembly, to which he was elected but counted out, on hearing the fact, rushed upstairs and got the bill referred back to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. Property owners who are opposed to the sale will now be allowed a hearing.

IN AT LAST.

Col. MURPHY, on behalf of the New-York delegation, this morning reported the new charter, or what there is left of it, to the Assembly, together with the separate bills for reorganizing the Police Commission and the Board of Supervisors; and all three were made the special order for Tuesday morning next. The only amendment made to the charter since the attempt to report it on Friday last, was the striking out of the clause which permits PETER B. SWEENEY to retain his commissions on the moneys coming into his hands as Chamberlain. PETER MITCHELL succeeded in getting this amendment inserted at the caucus this morning. The clause abolishing the Park Commission is retained, also that abolishing the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. None of the caucuses held on the charter this week have been attended by more than two-thirds of the delegation, nor was there unanimity among those present on a single point discussed, not even on the separate bills relating to the Police and Supervisors. The charter in the Senate differs materially from that in the Assembly, and there is little prospect of the passage of either. A crowd of New-York politicians, of all grades, are on hand again this week, to lend the aid of their disorganizing presence to the inharmonious Democracy.

CHANGING NAMES.

Among the bills read a third time and passed in the Assembly today, was one authorizing corporations to change their names without application to the Legislature.

PNEUMATICS.

Mr. DEXON, who engineers the Pneumatic Railroad under Broadway, is here with a petition signed by five thousand names asking for the passage of his bill permitting the Company to enlarge the tube so as to carry passengers. Among the petitioners are Judge Daly, S. B. Chittenden, Prof. Waterhouse Hawkins, Geo. Cochrane, Geo. Graham, Ball, Black & Co., Dudley Field, Geo. W. McLean, E. F. Andrews and others. Mr. HENRY, of the Citizens' Association, is also here, looking after the various jobs that affect the tax payers of New-York. He was before the Committee on Cities, yesterday, to advocate the extension of Madison-avenue in a straight line, if it is to be extended at all.

PISTOLS WITHOUT COFFEE.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly today, and while the lobbies adjoining the chamber were crowded with members, one of the New-York delegation slipped on the marble flooring and fell, when a pistol which he carried in his coat pocket was discharged, the ball entering the wooden casement several feet from the floor. Fortunately no one was hit; otherwise there might be a necessity for an early adjournment again to-morrow—the House having just adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. SUMNER, an ex-member of 1869 from Albany. S.

Nominations by the Governor—Revision of the Statutes.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Gov. HOFFMAN today sent to the Senate the names of FRANCIS KERNAN, of Utica, and MONTGOMERY THROOP, of New-York, as Commissioners to revise the statutes of the State, ordered by a law passed at the present session of the Legislature. Their confirmation was laid over.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE.

The steamship *Bienville*, from Havana March 10, reached this port last evening. By the courtesy of Purser A. T. ALEXANDER, our special correspondence was promptly at hand.

Movements of the Insurgents—Captured Correspondence—Opposition to American Annexation—General War News—Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 10, 1870.

The insurgent band which appeared in the neighborhood of Guines, at a distance of only forty miles from Havana, and which, according to the *Diario*, consists of only forty to fifty men, and according to the *Prensa*, of about one hundred, is still at large. The apparition of such a small body in the very centre of Spanish supremacy and within two hours' distance from Havana by rail, denotes either a superior audacity on the part of the invaders or else great foolhardiness. But it must be audacity, for every child knows the number of troops and volunteers which can be sent against them. Yet it must be said that the Cuban insurgents, with or without arms, simply laugh at and ridicule the Spanish forces and are not in the least afraid of them. It has been abundantly proven that the insurgents in small bodies can nearly always avoid the Spanish troops, and that it always takes a tenfold number of regulars to pursue the insurgents with any chance of success. On Monday the insurgents were reported completely surrounded and now, Thursday, the Government has announced that only nineteen have been killed. If forty or one hundred men can create such a row, what would five hundred or a thousand men be able to do? The expected expedition from New-York has not landed yet; at least no information of the fact has been received at Havana.

CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of Gen. ROLOFF has been captured near Villa Clara. The documents contain a great deal of interesting information about the insurrection, proving beyond a doubt that FREDERICO CAVADA has gone to the Camaguey to assume the chief generalship of the Cubans, and also that arms and ammunition, and especially clothing, are very scarce. But the item of the highest importance is contained in the letters of ANTONIO HURTADO DEL VALLE and Gen. SALOME HERNANDEZ to Gen. CARLOS ROLOFF, announcing that they have formed independent clubs for

OPPOSITION TO ANNEXATION.

They are to oppose annexation to the United States under any circumstances. VALLE is very bitter, and, as the representative of the Cinco Villas in the Cuban Congress, complains that a small minority in the Camaguey works in favor of and organizes clubs favoring annexation. Mr. VALLE says it would be an act of cowardice to favor annexation to the United States; this would merely be an exchange from the domination of a rotten nation to that of another and stronger one, thus blighting the hopes of country and people. What have the United States done for us? says Gen. VALLE. They have taken our money for arms and ammunition; have detained our expeditions and cruisers; have not even recognized us as belligerents as the Spanish-American Republics have done. One independent club opposing annexation, and working to kill off the annexation scheme, has already been organized, with EDUARDO MACHADO, Col. LINO COCA, Gen. MARCOS GARCIA and Gen. VALLE as leaders. Gen. VALLE writes to GERMAN, "I am the representative of the rich Cinco Villas, and have neither clothes nor money." This, however, is nothing in comparison to the plain and frank avowal of VALLE to oppose annexation and his dislike of America. VALLE merits the thanks of every American for his opposition to annexation, he thus proving himself the greatest friend of the United States, as the annexation of Cuba, with its present population, habits and customs, would be of incalculable damage to America and Americans. If they can gain their independence by themselves, remain by themselves and govern themselves, either according to the Spanish-American way or any other, it is quite a different affair. Cuba for the Cubans and America for the Americans!

THE WAR.

The Cubans are making caps, cartridges and powder within the territory which Gen. VALMASEDA has officially declared pacified. Whenever I write VALMASEDA I am almost tempted to write MANOLITO GASQUEZ, there is such a great resemblance between them. Mr. JOSE MONTEAGUDO has established a powder-mill near Villa Clara, supplying the Remedios and Villa Clara bands. Gen. LORDA informs Gen. ROLOFF that he has been compelled to abandon the Villa Clara district, owing to the active persecution of the Spaniards, and his march to Remedios.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Gen. IGNACIO AGRAMONTE, of the Cuban army, has resigned.... The Freemasons arrested on Saturday evening remain in jail. The Military Tribunal has sentenced the following named gentlemen to death for complicity in the Villanueva Theater riot in January, 1869: D. Antonio Fernandez Bramosio, D. Jacinto Valdés (a) Benjamin de las Flores, D. Luis Nin y Pons, D. Francisco Javier Cisneros, D. Pedro Martin Rivero y D. Ambrosio Valiente. It has acquitted D. Pedro Santa Cilia, D. Francisco Rodrigues Parra y D. Francisco A. de la Torre.

QUASIMODO.

"Man"—Lecture by Prof. Hardinge.

Prof. HARDINGE delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Man," in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. Man, he said, was directly associated with the material substances around him, and as the wild turkey ate and digested gravel, so man, in order to produce bone, necessarily takes into his system a due proportion of rock. The use of calomel was condemned as being of the utmost injury to the human system. The world had its origin in gas, and the theory of liquid lava was absurd. The lecturer was the first man who dissolved a ton of rock in water. In the course of the lecture, which contributed not a little to the amusement of the audience, the lecturer spoke on phrenology, the age of the world, the process of dissolving flint in water, and forming a substance of which the human bones and sinews, as well as the feathers of birds, are formed.

Lecture in Aid of St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.

Yesterday evening a lecture by Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, was announced to be delivered in the Academy of Music in aid of the St. Peter's Hospital. Mayor HALL appeared accompanied by Hon. SAMUEL S. COX, and explained that as he was still suffering from the effects of a fall from his horse, instead of lecturing on "Charlatans," he must solicit for himself an exercise of that charity, so needful to cover the sins of a [illegible] on the other side, and bespeak their attention to his friend and substitute Mr. COX. While he would fain have stood in Mr. COX's place, he was sure the lecture of that gentleman would be received with the utmost satisfaction. It gave the result of a Summer's sojourn in Spain and Algiers, and at the present critical period of Spanish history possessed peculiar interest.

Mr. COX then proceeded to deliver his lecture on "Spain," which we have on previous occasions fully noticed. The audience was large and respectable, and at the close tendered a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Funeral of Dr. John Radway.

The funeral of Dr. JOHN RADWAY took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 209 West Eleventh-street, and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives of the deceased. In consequence of being summoned to attend the funeral ceremonies of Past Grand Master HOLMES, at Grace Church, Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275 F. and A. M., Phenix Chapter No. 2 R. A. M., and the Palestine Commandery, K. T., to which Dr. RADWAY belonged, were not present. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. LUNDY, of the Church of the Holy Apostles, assisted by Rev. Mr. LONGACRE, of the Seventh-avenue Methodist Church. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

Foreign Papers.

After so long an interval, the arrival of fresh papers from abroad is doubly welcome. Mr. BRENTANO may at least claim the credit of being first in the field with his budget of journals. Here is the *Graphic*, with the beginning of its new series, *Graphic America*, certain to attract attention. It begins with a picture of the "Embarkation," of great originality and merit. There is also an exquisite engraving entitled "J'y Etais," and several others, which keep up the high character of the publication. The *Illustrated London News* also has some very fine engravings. *Punch*, *Nature*, and the *Saturday Review* may be found at BRENTANO's.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

Conclusion of the Mordaunt Divorce Case—The Verdict; The Bourbon-Montpensier Duel—The Bourbon Killed; Death of Montalembert; The Infallibility of the Pope—Substance of the "Schema" Submitted to the Council; The Prisoners at Sainte Pelagie; Escape of Gen. Goicouria from Havana; Reported Slaughter of Insurgents—The Imprisoned Masons—A Judge Sent to the Morro Castle for Ordering Their Release.

General Topics.

The Piegan Massacre—Col. Baker's Report; Gov. Seymour's Recollection of the Public Men of Other Days; Current Notes, Religious and Scientific Notes; Details of the Death of Hon. Anson Burlingame; Graphic Description of the Loss of the *Oneida*; Strike of Maryland Iron Workers; The Wreck of the *Golden City*—Statements of Passengers; The Dominican Question; Affairs in Cuba.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The Funding Bill; Our Albany Letter; Woman Suffrage in Minnesota; The Women in Council; The Situation in Texas; The New-Hampshire Election; The Virginia Republicans.

Local Intelligence.

Arrival of the Missing Steamer *Smidt*; Narrative of Her Voyage; Billiards; Rapid City Transit; Death of Robert D. Holmes, P. G. W. M.; Singular Attempt at Suicide by a Young Lady.

Agricultural.

The Horse Market; How to Shoe Horses; Northern Ohio Fair Association; The Rise of Sap in Plants; How to Start Cuttings; Insect Enemies of the Fruit Crop; The Best Deodorizer; Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Miss Marwedel's Horticultural School.

Editorial Comments.

A Raid on the Army; The Piegan Slaughter and its Apologists; Congressional Printing; Southern Sentiment and Policy; To Live or Die; Our Northern Neighbors; The Funding Bill Unacceptable to the Country; Justice Upon the Wages Question; Coddling the Freedmen; The People Who do not Pay Taxes; The Montana Massacre; The *Oneida* and the *Bombay*; Dogs Baying the Moon.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with the Troches, as they give prompt relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold everywhere.

The Rice Divorce Suit for Fraud in Age is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but [illegible], his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Guess Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This BALM gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use LYON'S KATHAIRON upon the hair. With pearly skin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN's method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DE MELI—DRAPER.—In Dresden, Saxony, on Tuesday, March 1, HENRY A. DE MELI to FLORENCE MORGAN, daughter of Theodore S. Draper, Esq., all of New-York.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Wednesday, March 16, at Chatham, N. J., DANIEL BAKER, M. D., formerly of this City.

Funeral on Friday, March 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Chatham. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 11:40 A. M. train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York.

BOWDOIN.—In London, on Monday, March 14, of congestion of the brain, GEO. R. J. BOWDOIN, Counselor-at-law, of this City, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUCHANAN.—On Wednesday morning, March 16, 1870, Miss JULIA FRANCES BUCHANAN, daughter of R. W. and Lydia A. Buchanan.

Due notice of funeral hereafter.

ELLIOT.—On Monday, March 14, CARRIE J., wife of Dr. Jas. W. Elliot.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral today, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 11 Abingdon-square. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

JONES.—On Tuesday, March 15, at No. [illegible] Sackett-st., Brooklyn, ALFRED WALLACE, son of Peter and C. M. Jones, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Funeral services at above address, on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—At Paris, France, on Monday, Feb. 28, SARAH DWIGHT, wife of Charles Frederick Johnson, of Owego, N. Y., and daughter of the late William W. Woolsey, of this City.

MEAD.—At South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 16, Col. SOLOMON MEAD, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Friday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

REDMOND.—On Tuesday, March 15, SABINA E., wife of William Redmond, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, of paralysis, in Fort Byron, on Friday, March 11, JONATHAN H. SEYMOUR, aged [illegible] years.

SHETHAR.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday, March 13, HENRY HOBART SHETHAR, late of this City, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles Shields, No. [illegible] East 17th-st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SIDELL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 16, after a short and severe illness, JANE A. SIDELL, daughter of Marilla A. and the late John A. Sidell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrews' Church, corner 127th-st. and 4th-av., Harlem, on Friday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock M.

VAN ANTWERP.—On Monday, March 14, JANE VAN ANTWERP, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] East 12th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEED.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 14, WILLIAM WEED, in his [illegible] year.

Funeral on Thursday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WILTBANK.—Suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, on Sunday evening, March 13, CHARLES PARKER WILTBANK, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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VI. MOLECULAR MECHANICS.
VII. THE HOLY WEEK OF 1869 IN HAVANA.
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XIII. THE NEW-ENGLANDER ON THE "MORAL RESULTS OF THE ROMISH SYSTEM."
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POLITICAL.

THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Republican Association meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Kremlin Hall, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Report as to the action of the General Committee in [illegible] delegates will be [illegible]. True men to the front.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at their Head-quarters, No. [illegible] (Thursday) EVENING, March 17, at 7½ o'clock.
F. A. [illegible], President.
[illegible] J. [illegible], Secretary.

THE FULLERTON TRIAL.

Acquittal of the Accused—The Court Directs a Verdict of "Not Guilty."

Yesterday, the ninth day of the Fullerton trial, showed no abatement of popular interest in the conduct of this remarkable case. The Court-room was densely packed, and the proceedings at the close of the day, when the jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict of "Not Guilty," were of the most jubilant character. At 11 A. M. Justices WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD took their seats, and the jurors having been called, the ninth day's proceedings were begun.

JAMES W. FOWLER was called, and testified as to the handwriting of Mr. FULLERTON, averring that the words "Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury," in BELKNAP's report, were not in his writing.

BENJAMIN P. DUNNING, former partner of Mr. FULLERTON, gave testimony to the same effect. AARON J. VANDERPOEL testified to the same purport, as also did E. DELAFIELD SMITH, former United States District Attorney.

WM. H. GALE, a clerk in Mr. FULLERTON's office in May, 1868, testified to the same effect. Witness also testified as to Mr. FULLERTON's having been for many years counsel for GARRETT S. and JORDAN MOTT; that Mr. FULLERTON was often in advance to the MOTTS in the money transactions arising thereon; that witness kept defendant's bank account and check book; knew of G. S. and JORDAN MOTT being in Mr. FULLERTON's office on the 13th of May; JORDAN came down first and brought a letter to defendant from his brother as to the three mortgages mentioned in yesterday's proceedings. Witness here detailed the subject matter of the three mortgages being assigned to defendant, as detailed by Mr. JORDAN MOTT and the other witnesses for the defense on Tuesday; witness saw Mr. D. C. BIRDSALL in FULLERTON's office on that day; he was in conference with Mr. FULLERTON; witness heard FULLERTON, on that occasion, direct Mr. ENGLAND, who testified on Tuesday, to put Mr. BIRDSALL's name in one assignment of mortgage, as assignee; saw Mr. ENGLAND write the name in the assignment as directed; knew of Mr. G. S. MOTT and defendant having had a settlement of their money matters on that same day. [Witness was here shown the card having on it Mr. MOTT's pencil figures regarding the settlement, and identified it.] Mr. G. S. MOTT brought the card to witness, and asked him to go over the figures and see if the calculation was correct, which witness did. [Witness here detailed particularly what the figures on the card referred to, showing a balance of $2,844 due to Mr. FULLERTON on the settlement—the three mortgages being credited to Mr. MOTT and debited to Mr. FULLERTON.] Witness testified, also, to having deposited Mr. MOTT's check to FULLERTON for $2,844 in the Broadway National Bank, and identified, also, a note of Mr. MOTT's for $5,800, taken up by Mr. FULLERTON, which was paid by a check for that amount, written by witness, and signed by Mr. FULLERTON; witness frequently saw the assignment of the "Henecke" mortgage to BIRDSALL lying on defendant's desk, between the 13th of May and June 19, and called his attention to it, asking him if he had not better put it in a safe place; on the 19th of June, Mr. CHALLIS, of Kansas was in the office, and was anxious for Mr. FULLERTON to give him some money for the redemption of certain property in Kansas, which was in danger of being lost; Mr. BIRDSALL was not present at first; Mr. FULLERTON sent a letter to Mr. BIRDSALL; he came down and saw him; Mr. FULLERTON borrowed a check for $5,000 from Mr. RUDD, his partner, and gave it to witness to deposit at half-past three o'clock; Mr. CHALLIS was in the office on the next day, and witness on that day deposited a check for $6,500; witness got a certificate of the deposit, inclosed it in a letter which witness had registered at the Post-office in this City, and sent it to a law firm (Otis & Glick) in Atchison, Kansas. [Check for $6,500, and certificate of receipt of letter at Atchison, shown to witness, identified by him, and put in evidence; the check bears date June 20, 1868.] CHALLIS, G. S. MOTT and BIRDSALL were all at the office on the 20th June; BIRDSALL was writing at FULLERTON's table; heard him say to FULLERTON, "If I want this money back, you will consent to take this mortgage back again?" to which FULLERTON said "he would;" witness testified, also, that Mr. HENECKE paid the interest on his mortgage at FULLERTON's office, on the 9th of October, 1868; witness drew a check to Mr. KNOX's order for $240 by direction of Mr. KNOX; took the check-book into FULLERTON's room; Mr. BIRDSALL was there; FULLERTON asked witness what was his (FULLERTON's) balance at the bank; witness told him that his life insurance policy was due on the following day, and that he had a sum of money to pay for taxes on the MOTT estate, probably some $700; FULLERTON then told BIRDSALL he thought he could not let him have the money; BIRDSALL said he wanted at least $9,000; FULLERTON drew checks for that amount, and BIRDSALL then returned to him the mortgage, which he had previously obtained; BIRDSALL gave FULLERTON then a paper (receipt for the money.) [Receipt shown and identified.]

Cross-examined—Am now managing clerk in FULLERTON's office; was introduced to BIRDSALL first in 1867, on the New-Haven cars, by a Mr. SANGER; saw him at FULLERTON's office at various times; knew that the indictment was found against FULLERTON and BIRDSALL; never heard anything said between them concerning it; was familiar with FULLERTON's money matters all through 1868, and am so still; the payment of taxes on the Mott estate and the other money demands spoken of, on Oct. 9, 1868, reduced FULLERTON's bank account rather low; cannot say when I last saw BIRDSALL in FULLERTON's office; went to Mr. FULLERTON's table, on an average, a dozen times a day; saw the three assignments there; did not see them after the 20th of June; saw the "Henecke" bond and mortgage on the 20th of June in the office; do not know if I saw this bond and mortgage between the 20th of June and the 9th of October; am positive I did not see the assignment of the mortgage between the 20th of June and Oct. 9.

LUTHER C. CHALLIS (from Kansas) testified to having had money transactions with defendant in May, 1868; applied to him for money to be sent to Kansas; when I first asked him he said he did not have it; it was finally sent on June 20. On the 19th of June witness applied for the money in his (FULLERTON's) private office. Mr. BIRDSALL was not there at first; but afterward, when I came back, Mr. FULLERTON said the gentleman who was to furnish the money on the bond and mortgage was there, and if I would come back on the following day he would let me have it. Did not know who the gentleman was till I saw Mr. BIRDSALL.

Mr. BURRELL—That is our case, if the Court please.

Justice WOODRUFF—Does the prosecution desire to put in any more evidence?

District Attorney PIERREPONT—No, Sir, we offer no more evidence.

After a short consultation among counsel for the defense, Ex-Judge JOHN K. PORTER arose and said: I am instructed by my associates to appeal to your Honors to grant what we believe to be the legal right of this defendant. At the time your Honors passed on an interlocutory question of great importance in this case, we learned that, even as the case then stood upon the evidence for the prosecution, the Court considered long the question whether the period had not already arrived when this prosecution should cease. Since then evidence has been introduced which demonstrates beyond the possibility of a doubt that Judge FULLERTON is not only entirely innocent of the crime charged, but that this charge has its origin in hate, malice, falsehood, and in conspiracy. Counsel then referred to the affidavit of Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR, submitted at a time, he said, when he did not know but that he should be called to stand for judgment at the Great Assize before your Honors should pass upon the case of this accused. Every one of us felt then and feels now what Mr. O'CONOR swore as his settled belief. Every one of us believes that not only is Mr. FULLERTON entitled to acquittal, but that he is entitled to the judgment of this tribunal; that the evidence by which it is sought to destroy has established his complete and absolute innocence. Under ordinary circumstances an application like this should not be made. Under the circumstances in this case, if not made, we should be criminal, and I believe, if your Honors' hearts could give their response, it would be unnecessary for me to add one single word. But as my friend the District Attorney is entitled to be heard, I ought to state the precise attitude of this case upon the undisputed facts. What is the charge? That Judge FULLERTON conspired to procure a bribe of $10,000 to be paid to BELKNAP to suppress a prosecution. If there was no bribe, then the bottom falls out of this prosecution; if there was, then where is the evidence that Judge FULLERTON knew anything of it? Counsel then alluded to the prominent features of the trial. One fact stands out on the threshold of it, viz.: that on the day the defendant is charged with the bribe he protested against any settlement of the case being made, except in Washington; he wrote to BIRDSALL that all talk of settlement must be stopped, and, so far as undisputed evidence goes, he only knew that money was not to be paid. Counsel then spoke of the letters that passed between Judge FULLERTON and Mr. BIRDSALL—sealed letters, he said, intended for no eyes but their own—and inquired if these were evidence of conspiracy? Speaking of the letter in which Mr. FULLERTON alludes to his doubts as to the correctness of BELKNAP's action, Judge PORTER said: The facts of that letter cannot be sworn away, though all the whisky thieves in State Prison to-day were let loose and each promised a pardon if they would volunteer evidence for this prosecution. He then spoke of the relations of Mr. FULLERTON to the proceedings against SMITH, referring to the fact that the defendant went reluctantly to Commissioner OSBORN's to see about the bail bond, and that but for the fact that he was sent for, he would not have been present at all at the place where the conspiracy is alleged to have been formed. Whether, in the first instance, BELKNAP told defendant the truth or a falsehood, he (FULLERTON) believed he had the power to act for the Government, and he did so act. After going over the prominent points of the evidence, which, he contended, pointed to the entire innocence of the accused, Judge PORTER appealed to the Court to instruct the jury to acquit the defendant. The jury were not to infer guilt from the failure of the prosecution to prove it. If there was a conspiracy, he said, it [illegible] without an [illegible] conclusively [illegible] that the evidence, written [illegible] disproves every allegation in the [illegible]. It was time, he said, for this Court [illegible], and even if the District Attorney [illegible] his heel on the neck of this innocent and honored brother, the Court should not.

The Court then took a recess. After its reassembling District Attorney PIERREPONT replied to Judge PORTER, going over the evidence given within the past two days, and closing by saying that if, on a review of this, their Honors should say there is no reason why the case should go to the jury, he should be satisfied, and more than satisfied.

Justice WOODRUFF said there was no doubt in the mind of the Court as to its right to set aside a verdict which might be against the law and the evidence; but on the technical question as to its right to direct a verdict of acquittal the Court desired to hear counsel.

The question was then argued pro and con by Messrs. STOUGHTON and PIERREPONT, after which Justice WOODRUFF announced that the Judges would speak each for himself on this point.

Justice BLATCHFORD then expressed his opinion in favor of the power of the Court to make the direction desired, and as to this particular case he believed such course should be taken.

Justice WOODRUFF said he concurred unhesitatingly in the opinion expressed by his associate, and went on at length to give his reasons therefor. He was not at all apprehensive that the jury would not acquit the accused if the case were left to them. He desired also to disabuse all of the notion that the Court entertained any idea that the prosecution had been actuated by unworthy motives in the conduct of this case. As to the evidence, he said, that every circumstance in connection with it was in perfect harmony with the innocence of the accused. It would be grossly against the testimony to assume that there was proven to have been anything wrong in the conduct of Mr. FULLERTON, and he felt confident that the integrity of the jury and of every just man would say that no connection should be had.

Mr. PIERREPONT then defended Mr. TRACY from the rumor which had gone abroad, that he was acting as private counsel on this trial. The matter of retaining that gentleman as his associate was left, by the Government, to his (PIERREPONT's) discretion, and he thought it best to associate him with himself in the conduct of the case.

Justice BLATCHFORD (to the jury)—In the view of the Court, gentlemen, it becomes your duty to find a verdict of "not guilty."

The clerk then asked if they so found and was replied to by an unanimous "we do."

Immediately Mr. FULLERTON and his counsel were surrounded by those who were in attendance and congratulations were offered on all sides. When the Justices left the bench there were cheers upon cheers for Mr. FULLERTON, his counsel, and for the Court, and so ended on this, the ninth day, the famous Fullerton trial.

Singular Action of a Policeman.

Only five cases of delinquent policemen were upon the calendar at Police trials yesterday, and as they were, with one exception, of a trivial character, were quickly disposed of by Commissioner MANIERRE. The exception was the case of ROBERT ORR, of the Sixteenth Precinct, the charge against whom, by Mrs. MARY WATERS, of No. 416 West Twenty-sixth-street, as previously reported, was, that being on the move on the 3d inst., he and his wife were shaking a carpet in his yard, to which Mrs. WATERS, who occupied the same house, objected, because of her washing hanging in the yard, and remonstrated with the officer from an upper window; that no attention being paid to her expostulations, she found satisfaction and brought the shaking to a sudden cessation by throwing a quantity of water upon the parties below; that ORR then rushed up stairs, and arresting her by virtue of his official position, insisted upon dragging her to the Station-house clad as she was, only in the "trailing garments of the night," and in order to overcome her objections presented a pistol at her head. Finally, however, he permitted her to dress, but insisted on her "performing her toilet in his presence and that of his wife." Mrs. WATERS thought all this improper conduct, and the case was referred for the opinion of the Board of Police.

General Police Order.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday issued the following general order:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 602.—The Board of "Police Justices" of the City of New-York, at a meeting held on March 8, 1870, adopted the following resolution: "That the several 'Police Courts' (excepting the Fifth Police Judicial District) be opened at 7½ o'clock A. M., the said Fifth District Court to be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. All of said Courts to be kept open until 12 M., with an afternoon session from 2 to 4 o'clock." Of which you will take due notice, and send your prisoners before the said Courts at the proper hours of session, pursuant to the regulations contained in General Order No. 602.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Bidding was quite spirited at the Exchange Sales Room yesterday noon. The prices which were obtained were considered very fair. The auctioneers included A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., JAMES M. MILLER and MULLER, WILKINS & CO. A large lot at the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, covered with brick buildings, was sold by the first-named firm, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, for $19,700. Several lots on side streets in the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards were also disposed of at favorable prices. Among the property offered by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., was a three-story, high-stoop brick house and lot, situate at No. 312 West Thirty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. It was knocked down at $17,050. The same auctioneers also received $12,000 for a three-story brick house and lot located at No. 350 West Twenty-first-street. A house and lot in Norfolk-street, No. 79, near Delancey-street, was sold for $5,000. Four lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near the line of the Grand Boulevard, was sold by Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE at a private sale for $1,750 each.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3d-av., premises n. w. corner 114th-st., 25.2x100.9 } 1 lot in rear 114th-st., 24x100.11 }	$19,700
66th-st., 3 lots, s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x½ block, each	3,200
64th-st., 2 lots, s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x½ block, each	5,400
7th-av., 4 lots, n. e. corner 127th-st., each 25x100, each	4,100
127th-st., 2 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., each 25x99.11, each	4,100

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

House and lot No. 312 West 31st-st., 20x98.9, to J. H. Van Gullick	$17,050
House and lot No. 350 West 21st-st., 21x98.9, to W. H. Dunlap	12,000
Frame h. and l., n. s. of 100th-st., w. of 3d-av., to A. Clark	6,000

By James M. Miller.

H. and l. No. 79 Norfolk-st., 18x87, to Mrs. Eliza Ide	$5,000

By John McClave.

Four lots on 116th and 117th sts., between 6th and 7th avs., each	$1,750
1 lot on s. s. 118th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.	1,000
2 lots on n. s. 147th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., each	1,000

By Wm. H. Raynor.

4 lots s. w. corner Madison-av. and 67th-st., each 25x26 } 4 lots on rear, fronting 67th-st., each full lots }	$66,000
4 lots n. w. corner Madison-av. and 68th-st., 25x26 each } 1 full lot on rear, with a building loan, to be improved at once, each }	17,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., w. s., 50 ft. w. of Leroy-st., 24.6x75	$27,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100	10,000
Delancey and Suffolk sts., n. w. cor., 25x62	14,000
Delancey-st., No. 29, 25x100	21,000
Elizabeth-st., No. 135, 25x50	7,500
Pearl-st., No. 432, 25x120.11	16,500
Jefferson-st., e. s., 65.6 ft. s. of East Broadway, 22x87.4	7,525
Pearl-st., No. 454, 25x120.5	16,000
4th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Greene-st., 20x25.6	14,000
11th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x½ block	6,500
16th-st., s. s., 113 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3 } 16th-st., s. s., 89 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3, ½ part }	2,600
[illegible]	11,000
[illegible]	11,000
[illegible]	21,000
[illegible]	11,000
[illegible]	1,400
[illegible]	40,000
[illegible]	9,750
[illegible]	9,750
[illegible]	6,000
[illegible]	15,500
[illegible]	17,500
[illegible]	9,500
[illegible]	9,500
[illegible]	7,500
[illegible]	35,000
[illegible]	30,000
[illegible]	30,000
[illegible]	35,000
[illegible]	17,000
[illegible]	20,500
111th-st. and Avenue St. Nicholas, n. e. cor., 100x100.11x72.8x118.5	13,000
112th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.10	37,200
113th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.10	10,400
114th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	2,650
Madison-av. and 42d-st., s. w. corner, 25.6x75	37,000
3d-av., e. s., 80.4 ft. n. of 54th-st., 25x75	15,000
7th-av., w. s., 128.4 ft. n. of 28th-st., 19.6x90.4	13,500
11th-av. and 162d-st., as measured 150 ft., n. w. corner, 85.11x100	11,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clinton-st., e. s., 19 ft. s. of Livingston-st., 25x57.1x22.11x50.7	$18,000
Chestnut-st., n. w. s., 485.6 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 72.5x94x67.6x22	300
Concord-st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x105.4	16,000
Debevoise-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	3,000
Hopkinson-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Sumner-st., 25x75	400
Hanson-place, n. s., 19.10 ft. s. of Fort Greene-place, 19.11x100	10,100
Gay-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	10,000
Madison-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	6,000
President-st., n. s., 212.4 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25.4x100	10,000
Penn-st., s. s., 262 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	300
Rutledge-st. and Bedford-av., n. w. corner, 20x100	7,000
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 153.2 ft. w. of Smith-st., 22x102.3	4,500
State-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100	5,000
St. Felix-st., e. s., 96 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 25x80	3,000
Warren-st., n. s., 39.2 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	5,750
Wilson-st., n. s., 12.4 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 17.4x100	10,000
51st-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.4x100.2	2,000
44th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x125	5,000
Division-av., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-st., 25x100 } Division and Marcy avs., southerly corner, 30.6x71.8, corner, gore and irregular adjoining }	Sups. $800; 400
Remsen-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100.9	[illegible]
De Kalb and Lewis avs., n. e. corner, 20x100	12,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 204.11 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x100	1,000
Union-av. and Johnson-st., n. w. corner, 25x100	6,000
9th-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Baltic-st., 20x80	11,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Smith-st., e. s., lots Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, Smith estate	$2,000
Smith-st., e. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, Smith estate	500

College Point.

Hempstead-st., w. s., lots Nos. 28 and 29, each 25x100	$375

Woodside.

Woodside-av., e. s., between Riker-av. and Long Island Railroad, Lot No. 380, 25x100	$300
Woodside-av., e. s., between Riker-av. and Long Island Railroad, Lot No. 384, 25x100	350

Hempstead.

East Meadow to Merrick, e. s., adjoining Post's, 12 acres	$1,300

Merrick.

Babylon Turnpike, n. s., adjoining Smith-av.	$700

Jamaica.

Fulton and Franklin sts., s. w. corner, 178x262x245x185	$16,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

5th-av., e. s., gore O, Central Mount Vernon, 18x100	$120
4th-av., e. s., gore P, Central Mount Vernon, 54x100	325
4th-av., w. s., lots Nos. 440, 441, Mount Vernon, 100x100	900

Morrisania.

142d-st., s. s., 356 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 8x100	$200
142d-st., s. s., 356 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 8x100	500

New Rochelle.

Garden-st. and College-place, n. e. corner, 150x270	$1,300

Yonkers.

Morgan and Brook sts., n. e. corner, 40x90	$400
Chestnut-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Guion-st., 100x100	3,000

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.

Waverly-place, n. s., 54 ft. from Barclay-st., 25x100.9	$1,800
Summit-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 60x100	6,000
West-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 25x100	1,300

Orange.

Oakwood-place, w. s., adjoining lot No. 48, 50x100	$1,200
Burnside-st., s. s., 205 ft. n. of Washington-st., 50x130	400
Centre-st., 202 ft. s. of Central-av., 187.9x100	2,350

West Orange.

Mead-st., w. s., 188 ft. n. of Washington-st., 50x120.5	$600

Woodside.

Carter-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Lincoln-av., 100x70	4,000
Cottage-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of road to Newark, 42.8x120	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 152 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The four-story high-basement brown-stone house, 22x60, with 20 feet extension and all modern improvements, on West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms made easy.

Also, for sale or to let, a three-story brick house and stable attached, on 41st-st., between Madison and Park avs.; if required would be let separate. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four story brown stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts.; having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen from 10 to 4, without permit, by applying at No. 686. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FOR BUSINESS purposes, in Bleecker-st., near Greene-st., a four story English basement brick house, 22x50 and extension by 100; also, a five story brick house, high stoop, 25 by about 50, and extension by 100. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$20,000 EACH, THE FOUR story, medium sized, splendid brown stone houses and lots, Nos. 21 and 23 East 49th-st., near Madison-av.; terms easy. Inquire of W. FANNING, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 145 EAST 37TH-ST., near Lexington-av.; a four-story basement and sub-cellar high-stoop brown-stone, in complete order; parlors frescoed in oil. Inquire on premises, or of W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 291 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, BUILDING south-west corner of Broad and Wall sts., now occupied by Western Union Telegraph Company. Apply to SAML. GLOVER, No. 47 William-st.

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house; all improvements; No. 226 47th-st., near Broadway and 8th-av. cars; $14,250, easy terms. Apply to M. BAKER, Broadway, cor. 43d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—The four-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 38th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,270 Broadway.

$25,000.—IF SOLD AT ONCE—A three story brown stone house on 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. ANSON HUBBELL, No. 566 6th-av.

FULL-SIZED BROWN STONE HOUSE, elegantly frescoed, on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Will be sold this week at a bargain. ANSON HUBBELL, No. 566 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV. RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The most eligibly located and best arranged full-sized corner house on the avenue. Apply to ANSON HUBBELL, No. 566 6th-av.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY—A full-sized house, with stable attached; perfect in every respect. ANSON HUBBELL, 566 6th-av.

SEVERAL CHOICE HOUSES ON Murray Hill, 5th, Madison and Park avs., for sale. ANSON HUBBELL, No. 566 6th-av.

A PERFECT GEM—CORNER MADISON-av. and 43d-st., with or without furniture. ANSON HUBBELL, No. 566 6th-av.

A NUMBER OF REALLY DECIDED bargains will be offered this week in houses, from $20,000 to $40,000. ANSON HUBBELL, 566 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON 60TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; price low. Apply to JAMES B. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 57TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop, 22½ foot brick house, cheap. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING ON Brooklyn Heights, on Sidney-place, convenient to all the Brooklyn ferries; must be sold as the owner is going to Europe; house, three-story basement and attic, brick; in perfect order; fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath, bells, gas fixtures, two water closets, vestibule doors, &c.; house 22x50 with 10 feet extension; lot 22x140; will be sold at a reasonable price with or without furniture, which is first-class and nearly new. For full particulars and permits apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD three story high stoop brick house, with modern improvements, in a pleasant location in Brooklyn; terms easy; carpets, curtains, &c., will be included if desired, at a great reduction; family about to leave the city. H. A. SPAFFORD, No. 159 Remsen-st., corner Court-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—A two-story basement and attic frame house; convenient to all the ferries; water, gas, heater, &c.; the lot has a two-story house on the rear; price $7,500. Inquire on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 142 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VERY SUperior four-story English-basement brick house, No. 21 West 19th-st., 22x60x½ block; unusual in its arrangements and in complete order. From its being full-size English basement, it is admirably adapted for a professional gentleman; heated by steam heating apparatus; price $42,000, or to rent at $4,000 per annum; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantels, stone pavement; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 50x175; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 8 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN RAHWAY, new house containing eleven rooms, gas, hot and cold water, [illegible], trees and shrubbery; five minutes' walk from depot. This property can be had on reasonable terms by applying to E. T. HARRIS, real estate agent, corner Irving and Cherry sts., Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—SUMMIT, N. J., TWO NEW modern houses, beautifully located; one and a half acres land each, and nicely fenced; $10,000 each. Building sites and lots for business in divers localities.

TO LET—Two nearly furnished houses in the Park and near depot. Particulars on application.

J. RIKER, Summit, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK, N. Y.—House well built and in good repair, on the west bank of Hudson River; with fruit and shade trees, 2½ acres of land; a railroad to the City nearly completed; also steamboats running daily; 13 rooms, and a wide piazza on the east and south side. Apply to ELLIS & ROSS, brokers, Nyack, or to WILLIAM MACKAY, No. 20 West 21st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, fine house, with all conveniences, barn, out-buildings, garden, &c., with two or more acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 30 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 262 Broadway, N. Y., [illegible] Orange, corner Main and [illegible].

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	DUNELLEN,
ROSELLE,	BLOOMSBURY, &c.

LOTS and HOUSES suitable for persons of moderate means. Fine Building Sites, with land by the acre.

Most of these places can be reached inside of forty minutes from the City.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A. D. HOPE, GENERAL AGENT.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS in Newark, N. J., for SALE or to LET.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIdence, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $5,000; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES and four handsome cottages, ready May 1, For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights. 100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A MOST DEsirable residence on Main-st., six minutes' walk from principal station; house double; seventeen rooms besides bath-room, kitchen, laundry and cellar; heated by steam; has gas, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences; unfailing well of finest water; grounds about an acre, in lawn and garden; plenty of shade trees and fruit, grapes, strawberries, &c.; carriage-house and stable, cow stable, hennery, &c.; possession at any time; furniture will be sold if desired. Apply to owner, No. 51 William-st., Room No. 12, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity for a gentleman of taste and means to secure one of the most desirable places on the Hudson, at Fishkill, is now presented, and is offered below its value, in consequence of ill-health of the owner; it is complete in all its appointments; nine acres, well fruited; house, 40x65, commodious out-buildings, with glass, grapery, scenery and neighborhood unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE UNDER ACTUAL COST—A perfect place in the most delightful portion of New-Jersey; 2½ acres; stone house, elegantly furnished in hard woods, water and gas; commodious greenhouse; stable of elegant design, with coachman's dwelling; grounds under highest improvement in lawns, shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; easy and frequent access to City; particulars. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York City, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, farm, 75 acres, on Long Island, near Sound, water connection; highest state of cultivation; modern house, gas, &c., with or without stock and farming implements, at less than value. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRAble country place near Woodbridge, N. J., ten minutes' walk from Avenel Depot; one hour and ten minutes from New-York; commodious house and outbuildings; very fine garden, with abundance of fruit. Inquire at No. 35 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., ON New-Haven Railroad—large house, containing thirteen rooms, good barn, &c., with seventeen acres of land directly on the water, and 1,200 feet on Fairfield-av. Apply to SAMUEL GROON, 47 William-st.

RUTHERFORD PARK.—CHOICE LOTS at the station for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, near basement, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent, Rutherford Park.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 87 William-st.

A GOTHIC HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, CARriage house, stable, fine grounds, &c., on the Hudson, near the City, for sale; $8,500; worth $10,000. Owner No. 270 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT WILliamsbridge, a valuable plot of 102 acres of land, twelve miles from the City, adjoining railroad and depot. For maps, &c., apply to JAMES W. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 88 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE COUNTRY seat of Gen. Morrell, known as Beechwood, and the home of the late Rev. Dr. Creighton, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, about 30 miles from New-York; the mansion is large, has all the modern improvements, and contains about 20 rooms, delightfully located in a plot of about 60 acres; grounds are beautiful; abundance of fruit, cold graperies, with about 600 vines of foreign varieties; to rent to a private family only for 18 months, or perhaps a longer period. Full information of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—AT WESTfield, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and within a few minutes' walk from depot, a handsomely-built house, 40 feet square, with wing; 14 rooms, in thorough order and repair, all the modern improvements and usual outbuildings, with 10 acres of ground, abundantly fruited, beautifully shaded and laid out. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SUMMER, WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—Extraordinary advantages—a splendid house, partly furnished, situated on the south point of City Island, (Long Island Sound,) five acres of land, fifteen miles from City; unsurpassed for fishing and yachting; convenient to City by bridge and steam-boat. Apply at No. 70 Union-place, before and after business hours, or STEPHEN D. HORTON, on premises.

TO LET AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, convenient to the 10th and 23d sts. to New-York and Brooklyn City, railroad cars—three first-class three story and basement brick and frame dwellings; modern improvements; rent, $600 to $1,200. Inquire of SAMUEL D. CLARK, Franklin-st. Bank Building.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 263 Broadway.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—TWO houses on Vanderbilt-av., three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing; will be put in good order and let at moderate rents to good tenants. Inquire of B. P. IRVINGTON, No. 47 John-st., New-York, or Townsend-av., Staten Island.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 2d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 200 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMFORTABLE double house, with nineteen lots of land; house nicely furnished; location unsurpassed for healthiness, and commanding a fine view. For further information apply at place, corner of 94th-st. and 4th-av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE BRADhurst mansion, on 149th-st. and 9th-av.; stable, greenhouses, garden, &c.; a first-class place in every respect. Apply to WM. G. ANNAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST-class residences in the four-story brown-stone block upon Central Park, 5th-av. and 84th-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., where plans can be seen.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AT ASTORIA, Long Island, house; 13 rooms; healthy location; plenty fruit; fine view of East River. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, on premises.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, furnished or unfurnished, a small but genteel cottage. Apply to W. W. SHERMAN, at National Bank of Commerce.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 30TH-st.; it will be papered, painted, and put in thorough repair; to be seen between 2 and 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. HOLLY in the house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR six months from first of May, to private family only; No. 25 West 49th-st.; rent $800 a month; reference required. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 566 BROOME-ST., near Varick-st., with all the modern improvements. Can be seen between 10 and 5 o'clock.

LANDLORDS.—FOR GOOD TENANTS send your reduced rates to O. HOLDEN, notary, No. 121 West 49th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFFICE No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner of Fulton-st.; also on the third floor, fronting Broadway and Fulton-st., one of the most desirable locations for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 16, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE ON PARLOR floor of high-stoop house No. 46 West 26th-st.; possession immediately or May 1; if desired the house will be rented for a dwelling. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF STORE, OCCUPIED BY a dry goods commission house, in a good central locality; rent, $1,000. Address Box No. 1,583 Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS STORE, 25X60, on Fulton-st., near and east of Broadway; to a desirable tenant at a low price; immediate possession. LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 59 Wall-st., for the unexpired term of lease, viz.: 4 years from May next. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE SPACIOUS store and basement in the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.'s building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway; 53x200. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 122 Fulton-st.

FACTORY TO LET—FIFTY BY FIFTY; five stories and basement; high; well lighted; Nos. 411 and 413 West 42d-st. G. YOUNGS, No. 608 7th-av.

BROADWAY—TO LET, STORE NO. 632, through to Crosby-st., or one-half, second, third and fourth lofts; rooms and offices Nos. 636 and 638 [illegible].

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO RENT, STORAGE WAREHOUSES AND CELLARS, ALSO, A DESIRABLE OFFICE IN THE FIRE-PROOF DEPOT OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOHN'S PARK, FURNISHED WITH STEAM ELEVATORS, and insuring at the LOWEST RATES. Possession immediately.

Apply at the freight office, corner of Varick and Laight sts.

F. S. FAIRCHILD, Jr., Agent.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 75x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 860 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 65 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SUPERIOR BONDED STORES, NOS. 361 AND 363 WASHINGTON-ST. These stores, which are complete in every respect and rate equal to any with insurance companies, will be rented at fair rates. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS the "Ice-Cream Saloon," No. 138 Chatham-square. Apply at No. 138 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN WITH a wife and one child, wants to rent a small furnished house; location preferred above 23d-st., and between Lexington and 6th avs. Address J. P., City Post-office, Box No. 2,007.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A neatly-furnished room in the neighborhood of Madison-av.; without board; reference required. Address F., Box No. 140 Times Office, stating terms.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER of the Supreme Court of valuable property on 1st-av., Baxter, Canal, Cedar, Grand, Rector, Washington and West 38th sts., and land in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee.

FIRST-AVENUE, No. 155—Valuable lot, with two story brick stable and dwelling, covering entire lot 23.2x100.

NORTHEAST CORNER BAXTER AND CANAL STREETS—Four five story brown stone stores and dwelling, known as Nos. 211, 213, 215, 217 and 219 Canal-st., 23.10 on Baxter and 78.10 on Canal-st.

GRAND-STREET—Nos. 577, 577½ and 579. Valuable plot of ground with five story brick stores and dwellings, 46.8x75.3x96.8.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND RECTOR STREETS—Nos. 99 and 99½; plot of ground, 27.6x37.4, with brick buildings.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND CEDAR STREETS—Nos. 147, 147½ and 149; plot, with brick buildings, 35.5x48.8.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, No. 117—Three story basement brick house and lot, between Broadway and 6th-av., 25x98.9; also 294 acres in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

Book Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. R. H. BOWNE, Attorney.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST 20TH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

EAST TWENTIETH-STREET.—The valuable lot, with the three story and basement brick building, No. 11 East 20th-st., north side, between Broadway and 5th-av., and adjoining Broadway property on the rear; building 17.3x57.9 feet.

This property is opposite Lord & Taylor's new store and St. George's Hotel. $30,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Andrew P. Mulry deceased, the celebrated United States Hotel property, situate at Far Rockaway, Long Island.

This property has a frontage on the Rockaway turnpike (opposite the side of the Marine Pavilion) of 450 feet, on Coster-st. 462 feet, and on the Atlantic Ocean of 484 feet, the rear line being 512 feet. The hotel building is frame, three stories above basement, well and substantially built, in shape an L, 75 feet on the outside of each angle, contains 50 sleeping apartments, two-thirds of which are double rooms; a fine dining hall, parlors, bar room, kitchen, servants' hall, a fine brick cellar under the entire building, and a piazza on the ocean front. The building is in good repair, and contains all the necessary appliances of a first-class hotel. There is also a fine stable, horse sheds, laundry, ice-house, hennery, and other outbuildings. The beach in front of the property constitutes a part of, and will be sold with the premises. The United States Hotel is justly celebrated as being one of the most delightful and fashionable watering-places on the Atlantic sea-board. This sale will afford an opportunity rarely met with for those wishing to invest in hotel property. Terms at sale. The furniture of the hotel will be sold at auction, at a future date, due notice of which will be given. A photographic view of the house may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be obtained. MICHAEL MULRY, JAMES MULRY, Executors.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN MURPHY against SOPHIA E. ROBERTS.—Order for sale on foreclosure of mechanic's lien.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1870, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will expose for sale, at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, Esq., real estate auctioneer, all the right, title and interest which the said Sophia E. Roberts had to the following described premises on the 11th day of February, 1869, to wit: All those certain lots of land, with the dwelling-houses thereon erected, in the Eighteenth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the said City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of Union-place with the south-westerly line of Seventeenth-street; thence running south-easterly along the said south-westerly line of Seventeenth-street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence running south-westerly and parallel with the south-easterly line of Union-place fifty-three feet; thence north-westerly, and parallel with Seventeenth-street one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the south-easterly line of Union-place, and thence along the said south-easterly line of Union-place north-easterly fifty-three feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1870.

THOMAS H. LANDON, Referee.

WILLIAM H. ROONEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York.

mh15-2aw3wTu

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, At 12 M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway.

GREENWICH-STREET.—The five-story brick dwelling-houses and the five-story brick warehouse and lots of ground, Nos. 686, 688, 690 and 692 Greenwich-st., in the Ninth Ward, next to the north-west corner of Christopher-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 19th day of March, 1870, at noon, on the premises, the Dutchess County Academy, in the City of Poughkeepsie; established in 1792; lot about 200 feet square, in choice location; building of brick, about 48 feet by 66 feet; three stories high, besides basement; in good order and adapted to day scholars and boarders. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SWIFT, Secretary, Poughkeepsie.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 15, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The third regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three Fourths per Cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6, 1870.

T. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 16, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, third mortgage income bonds, will be paid on the 5th of April, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. The transfer books of these bonds will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6.

T. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared to stockholders as their legal representatives the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, a Six per Cent. Interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits; both payable in cash on demand, free of Government tax; also, Twenty per Cent. in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1869.

WM. E. FLOWERY, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER, [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $200,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1869) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,500,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $200,000.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS AT 68 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER TWELVE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS, NO. 30 BROADWAY.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1898. Interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of America in this City. For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COUNTY BONDS

Wanted by W. S. FIELDING, NO. 65 WALL-ST.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION. NO. 18 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York
H. H. BAXTER, No. 17 Broad-st.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BISHOP, Manager.

A LIBERAL REWARD

Will be paid for the recovery of the following United States five-twenty bonds, or any portion of them, stolen from the undersigned:

Twenty-six bonds $1,000 each, issue of 1867:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
55,096	65,624	48,397	134,209	38,844
[illegible]	65,623	104,976	144,414	4,511
[illegible]	155,375	171,160	144,415	178,500
[illegible]	159,205	120,629	195,030	100,528
[illegible]	48,300	41,788	201,058	38,661
14,581				

One bond $500, of same issue:

No. 34,917.

Fourteen bonds $1,000 each, issue of 1862:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
73,093	3,532	71,223	10,671	14,232
73,094	55,132	71,224	20,446	48,138
73,095	71,222	67,514	20,447	

Two bonds $500 each, of same issue:

Nos.	Nos.
11,086	40,947

Notify James J. Kelso, Chief Detective, office No. 300 Mulberry-st.

CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place.

BALLIN & SANDER, BANKERS, No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 5. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 26, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Twenty-five Trustees of the Harlem Dispensary, will be held at the rooms of the Institution, on MONDAY, 21st instant, between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

WM. CALHOUN, Secretary.

CITY OF CHICAGO SEVEN PER Cent. bonds, interest payable January and July, [illegible]. No. 58 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS, At 95, Free of United States Tax.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We recommend these bonds with the greatest confidence as a safe and first-class investment.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents of the Company, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $180,000 FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with those terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 364, 218, 107, 31, 19, 525, 275, 282, 564, 316, 22, 148, 390, 491, 5, 310, 247, 131, 372, 150, 335, 136 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
I. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 11, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDers and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 23d instant, and reopened for transfers on the morning of the [illegible] of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, NO. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books for the transfer and conversion of the Mariposa Trustee Certificates into First Preferred Stock will be closed on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JAMES H. FERDON, Secretary.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 6 Exchange-place, Room No. 16, on MONDAY, March 21, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. R. F. GRADY, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—INDORSED NOTES, as follows: $2,000 due April 4; $500 due April 27; $1,000 due June 13, all payable at the Ninth National Bank; $2,168 88 due May 14; $1,200 due May 10, payable at the Bowery National Bank. The public is warned from negotiating any of them, as payment has been stopped.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE..........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Samaria, Wednes. M'ch 16 | Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
Palmyra, Thursd'y, M'ch 17 | Java, Wednesday, April 6
Nemesis, Wednes. M'ch 23 | Tarifa, Thursday, April 7
Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24 | Calabria, Wednes. April 13
China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30 | Aleppo, Thursday, April 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris......................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Mar. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.......March 19 | COLUMBIA.......April 9
ANGLIA.........March 26 | EUROPA.........April 16
AUSTRALIA.....April 2 | INDIA.........April 23

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH, Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE......April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING..........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN...........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 3½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Wed'day, March 23, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE
TO EUROPE.
FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.

The first-class American steamship RISING STAR will be dispatched from Pier No. 46 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30, gold.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain J. E. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 17, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On WEDNESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain J. E. EDWARDS, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, customs and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD,
FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
FARE REDUCED,
TIME LESSENED,
DISTANCE SHORTENED,
TO
SAVANNAH,
JACKSONVILLE,
and to all points in
FLORIDA,

by the completion of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Invalids and others unwilling to expose themselves to the dangers and discomforts of an ocean voyage, should, by all means, take the SHORT ALL RAIL ROUTE.

Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad Ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st.; also, at Nos. 229 and 944 Broadway.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
MARCH 12, 1870.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:30 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.)

Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M.; 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M.; 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M.; 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M., 8:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *5:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND Long Branch.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 8th	10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th	9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th	12:00 M.	Friday, 11th	10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th	1:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th	2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th	2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th	8:00 A. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, CAPT. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3:45 for passengers only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 25, 1869, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.

One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1869, No. 90,283.

Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,416, 20,561, 20,562.

One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,712.

One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 65,692.

Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 3, 1869, Nos. 38,313, 13,336, 31,871, 12,182.

Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 4, 1869, Nos. 90,235, 95,148.

One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 62,664.

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 88 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $150. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 226 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in part of the washing or without washing; best City reference; private family only; none other need apply. Call for two days at No. 206 2d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., over carpet store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; very neat in her kitchen; is a good cook; the other as first-class laundress; understands her business; City reference; would go to the country with a private family. Call at No. 349 West 29th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, MILLINER, and general family seamstress; can cut and trim; understands all kinds of sewing, children's clothing, &c.; would go out by the day or week; terms low. Address, one week, Mrs. J. UNDERHILL, No. 21 1st-av., stating time and place of interview.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, FAMILIES' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; mending and repairing done; also, shirt and dress making; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 510 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS companion to a lady, or young ladies going abroad or to travel; writes a fine hand and does all kinds of fine sewing; would make herself useful. Address H., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 162 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER going out by the day, a few more engagements; fits beautifully; cuts and trims in all the latest styles. Address for one week, No. 414 7th-av., near 33d-st., over the store, front room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 320 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 211 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown-up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 161 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, about 25, as cook, or would assist in the washing; good bread and pastry baker; one and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av., old No. 323.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of an infant from birth, or growing children; City or country; best testimonials. Call at No. 339 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK in a private family; is a first-rate baker, and understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, &c.; best City reference. Call at or address No. 143 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse for one or two children in a Protestant gentleman's family; is a good sewer; best City reference. Apply at No. 229 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; one who is competent to take the entire charge of the kitchen; an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COLORED GIRLS, situations as nurses in a first-class family; references from last place. Address for two days NURSE, Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 207 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain sewing; best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 120 East 32d-st.; ring bell No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 426 4th-av., in the store, near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS in a first-class private family; best City reference. Call at No. 229 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION as nurse; has good City recommendations; is thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 139 WEST 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., is prepared to supply all classes of colored servants, having made arrangements to bring as many servants from the South as may be called for; we shall make it a specialty to supply the country applicants.

MRS. E. DEAN, LADIES' NURSE, residence No. 25 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant young, newly-married man; understands horses, harness and carriages, and is a careful City driver; the wife as first-class laundress; both have the best of City reference from their last employer. Address S. R., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man without any incumbrance; he thoroughly understands farming, gardening and stock raising, and capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; has three years' reference from his last employer. Address T. C., Ridgewood, N. J., Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an unmarried German, who has experience in this country and understands the different branches of his business; reference given. Address J., gardener, care of F. Maxner, No. 103 Allen-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored young man as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his business and obliging; good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 29 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address T. ABBOTT.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, who speaks good English, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge in all its branches; can assist at gardening; best City reference. Address C. P., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH married man as gardener; no children; understands vegetable and fruit raising; no objection to taking care of a farm for which he is fully competent; well recommended from previous employers. Address J. M., Portchester, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country, and seen by employer; when tested will suit. Address J. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a thoroughly competent, Protestant married man, with one child; understands greenhouse, grapery, and farming; wife can take charge of dairy; City reference. Address T. G., seed store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as farmer, or would take a farm on shares; understands vegetable gardening, and the care of horses and cattle. Address or call C. B., No. 249 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horse; can milk; good references from last place. Address J. K., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom on a gentleman's place in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address WM. WILSON, No. 133 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful; can milk if required; has the best of reference from last employer. Address JAMES M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom (private) by a young man (colored) who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address THOMPSON, No. 59 Irving-place, club stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, a Protestant; understands gardening in all its branches; has fifteen years' experience and good reference. Address C. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; has no objection to the country; has first-class references. Address J. J. Mc., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man competent to take charge of all business connected with a gentleman's house. Address M. F. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young colored man; can give the best of reference; strictly temperate; is a careful driver. Address R. D. F., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, by a Protestant young man; no objection to the country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

THE ADVERTISER, PARTNER IN A jobbing house closing business, would like a position of trust or respectability; is a good bookkeeper, and experienced in business; would not object to come other city; best of references. Address BLANCHARD, Box No. 160 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK, TO DO PLAIN COOKING; also a chamber-maid and seamstress; Germans preferred, but none but Protestants wanted. Such as can bring undoubted recommendations apply, before 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 120 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADY'S MAID, who would also take charge of a child ten years old. Apply at No. 24 Washington-square, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress, to take care of a little girl four years old; City reference required. Apply before 12 M. at No. 65 East 34th-st.

$10 A DAY.—AGENTS WANTED, MALE and female. No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 33.

AUCTION SALES.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers, Salesrooms, Nos. 65 Chambers and 47 Reade sts., Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 17 and 18, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, the collection of Messrs. L. PRANG & CO., of Boston, comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which their celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS of that firm have been made. Most of the pictures in the collection were painted to order, and embrace many gems of American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this City. Among them are the following artists, viz.:

George Inness,	Eastman Johnson,	J. G. Brown,
J. F. Kensett,	A. F. Tait,	S. Colman,
Thos. Hill,	E. Moran,	M. F. H. DeHaas,
J. R. Brevoort,	L. M. Spencer,	G. C. Lambdin,
W. M. Brown,	V. Granbery,	F. Rondel,
R. A. Blakelock,	E. Forbes,	T. P. Rossiter,
J. A. Hecking,	A. Mario,	F. Peel,
T. Adams,	G. H. Niles,	E. A. Ferguson,
Bebbe,	J. Coolman,	R. R. G. Stone,
T. Lobrichon,	J. Merville,	H. Von Seben,
F. Schlesinger,	De Vos,	Lessueur,
Van Wyngaert,	W. Cruickshank,	Girard,
A. Couder,		H. Bosset,

and others of equal celebrity, including some fine water-colors.

They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, the 15th inst., until sale, day and evening.

Catalogues will be sent by mail if requested.

ART SALE. SPECIAL.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock.

MR. CHARLES L. FROST'S PAINTINGS, comprising choice examples of the French, Belgian, Dusseldorf, English and American schools, will be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, without any reserve or limitation whatever.

Among the Paintings are specimens by—

FOREIGN:

Carl Hubner,	Toulmouche,	Meuliner,
Joostens,	H. Vernet,	Bakalowicz,
Seignac,	Von Schendel,	Carolus,
Vaarberg,	Delarocie,	Musin.

AMERICAN:

S. R. Gifford,	Kensett,	Casilear,
Shattuck,	J. M. Hart,	Wm. Hart,
Cropsey,	Sonntag,	Inman,
Beaney,	Thos. Hicks,	Bosphall,
	Eastman Johnson.	

Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 20, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FOURTH MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT cabinet furniture, BY EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at his sales room, No. 60 Liberty-st.; one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining room and hall furniture, in rosewood, black-walnut, bois-de-rose and buhl; also a large quantity of Paris-made furniture, of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge.

The sales will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 17, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 4, East River:
5,743 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark Iron Queen, from Messina.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 11, East River:
2,476 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,637 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark Teresina, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock P. M., on that day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, one hundred and thirty First Mortgage Bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, of $500 each.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18—AT 10 A. M., AT the sales room, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn—Rosewood pianos; large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; bedding, china, velvet and other carpets. Also, two chests and tools, buggy, phaeton, &c.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, sale of a private Library and standard, miscellaneous and illustrated Books.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON SEC'Y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, (Opposite Cooper Institute.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.

ONE DOLLAR received.

INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.

$1 TO $5,000

may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at SIX PER CENT.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1. FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE FOR SALE.

About 10,000 tons clear ice, from pure water, forty miles from New-York, for sale. Address Box No. 1,384 New-York Post-office.

LITTLE GIANT
PORTABLE CONCRETE PRESS

Manufactures the best and cheapest BUILDING BLOCKS IN THE WORLD, FROM SAND OR GRAVEL. NO BURNING!!!

Price $600, exclusive of Right. Send for pamphlet. C. & F. HAWKINS, No. 200 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

GRAND DRAWING IN REAL ESTATE.—Only 7,500 shares at $2 50 each.—The splendid country seat, containing mansion and twenty acres of land, situated at Poughkeepsie, owned and lately occupied by Chief Engineer Sewall, United States Navy, has been placed in my hands to sell. To insure quick sale, and to give the poor man an equal chance with the rich to obtain a homestead, I have adopted this plan of sale, the drawing to be controlled and directed by a committee appointed by the shareholders. For particulars send for a circular. Any one sending an order for seven tickets will be entitled to an extra ticket. Tickets for sale by William N. Little, No. 409 Grand-st.; Edgar Darbee, No. 22 South 1st-st., Williamsburg; Richard Martin, No. 5 Fulton-st.; Charles Bunce, music store, No. 27 Court-st., Brooklyn; L. E. Wood, corner Washington and Montgomery sts., Jersey City; Fingado & Gomersall, No. 187 Market-st., Newark, N. J.; R. H. Becker, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Louis Tice, Elizabeth, N. J.; Justice Taylor, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.; M. L. Farnum, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. C. W. WALKER, Agent, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

ARTICLES DE VOYAGE.—SOLE leather trunks, light wood trunks, for European and American travel; chairs for the steamers; elegant morocco, linen and Russia leather bags for traveling, shopping and bridal presents, &c., at No. 502 Broadway, (Metropolitan Hotel Building,) and corner Wall-st. and Broadway. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PEW NO. 77, side aisle, Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPER.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT PONY PHAETONS, coupes, coupe rockaways, phaetons, depot wagons, buggies, &c., at very low prices; lot second-hand carriages. WITTY, No. 632 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PAREPA-ROSA.

PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & Co., Managers..........Directors.
D. de Vivo, Business Manager. H. Jackson, Stage Manager.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING—ONLY TIME, MARTHA. MARTHA. MARTHA, with prominent "artists" ... excellent cast, and the GRAND ENGLISH PAIR [illegible].

PAREPA-ROSA in her great role of "MARTHA." Mrs. E. SEGUIN, CASTLE, CAMPBELL, ROSA, GUIN, HALL. Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.

SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12. Last ONLY grand gala MATINEE of Mozart's master work, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, with same star cast.

Matinee admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra.

In preparation, DER FREISCHUTZ, with the Artist Society, and Auber's charming opera, Black Domino.

Tickets for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at Nos. 114 and 160 Broadway, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway.

TO-NIGHT—BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, March 17, 1870.

First time at this theater of John Brougham's very successful drama, in three acts and a prologue, entitled the

EMERALD RING.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in their original characters of MIKE and MAGGIE MAGARTY, supported by an excellent cast.

THE SCENERY, PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.

In the course of the piece Telbin's world renowned PANORAMA OF KILLARNEY will be presented.

SATURDAY NEXT, AT 2, FIRST EMERALD RING MATINEE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........................Director.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS IN HORSEMANSHIP BY THE THREE GREAT RIDERS OF THE PERIOD.

SENSATIONAL GYMNASTICS by the Acrobatic Troupe.

THE ARABIAN TRICK HORSE ALEXANDER.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Rehearsal, FRIDAY, March 18, at 2½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Liszt's Symphony to Dante's "Divina Comedia." ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS, Auxiliary Instruments, Chorus of Boys, With Organ Accompaniment.

Herr CARL BERGMANN..................Conductor.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE Great Historical Paintings, consisting of the "Court of Queen Jane the First, of Naples," a picture of unusual merit and grandeur, by F. Pauwels; "Esmeralda and Her Intelligent Companion Djali," from Victor Hugo's thrilling romance, *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, and the powerfully-painted battle-scene from Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, together with about 200 of the finest productions of modern art. Open day and evening at BARKER'S Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY Dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will take place at the St. James Hotel, Broadway, corner of 26th-st., on THURSDAY, March 17, 1870. Tickets may be obtained from the Dinner Committee, Wm. Watson, Chairman, No. 172 Church-st.; Jas. Stuart, No. 33 Nassau-st.; Thos. Barbour, No. 99 Chambers-st.; S. O. A. Murphy, No. 81 Barclay-st.; R. J. Hoguet, Secretary, No. 112 Duane-st.

LECTURES

LECTURE.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON will deliver a lecture at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., a few doors from Chatham-square, New-York City. Subject—"Jerusalem." Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. PUTNAM, NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST., (Madison-square,) will have a suite of rooms vacated April 1, to rent with private table only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO A private family, No. 19 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.; brown stone; high stoop; French roof; three rooms deep; well furnished and in good order; $4,200 per annum. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—FRONT AND back parlor, suitable for a doctor or dentist; also, a second floor neatly furnished for gentleman, with breakfast if required; gas, bath, &c. No. 121 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS TO rent permanently to a gentleman, without board; parlor and bedroom or entire second floor; location near Union-square and 5th-av. Address Post-office Box No. 5,243.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET to a gentleman a large and handsomely furnished bedroom on the second floor, without board. Apply at No. 249 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 71 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Large and small rooms with excellent board for families or single gentlemen, at reduced prices; house first-class; references.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299, CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Apartments with board; strictly first-class; references given and required.

DRY GOODS.

THOS. TWEED & CO.,

Successors to

SMILLIE & CO.,

Will open on the 15th inst. with a

LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

&c., &c.,

including

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

At less than present

GOLD PRICES.

THOS. TWEED & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 24 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.

JULIETTE RAYMOND, E. D. MORGAN, } Administrators.

ja27-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 30 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.

f10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 87 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870. JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor.

mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 793 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870.

JAMES BLAKLEY, Executor.

mh17-law6mTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PRINTING-OFFICE FOR SALE—Suitable for printing in colors, consisting of four roller Adams, hand presses, type, imposing stones, &c.; will be sold whole or separate. Apply to C. EDMONDS, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In consequence of the GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA OF LOST AT SEA, LOST AT SEA, LOST AT SEA, it will be performed EVERY EVENING; AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.

Produced, after careful preparation, with NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES, and MECHANICAL EFFECTS, And a STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST, STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST.

THE GREAT SCENES, THE GREAT SCENES

Will take place at the following times:

THE DRAWING-ROOM AT ACTON, At 8 o'clock.
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA, At 8:45.
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD, At 9½.
THE BANKING-HOUSE, At 10.
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL BURNING ATTIC, At 10:45.

THE WHOLE CONCLUDING at 11 o'clock.

In preparation a new comedy by Tom Taylor.

Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF HAMLET.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

ELEVENTH AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE, On SATURDAY, March 19, at 1 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the engagement of EMMA WALLER, and of her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

NEXT WEEK, EDWIN BOOTH
as SIR GILES OVERREACH
and CLAUDE MELNOTTE.

MACBETH in active preparation.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office of theater, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co. 711 Broadway.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, DAY AND EVENING.

Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place. Mr. CHARLES L. FROST'S collection of paintings, to be sold by auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Catalogues ready, and paintings on exhibition as above.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS

(Formerly of No. 91 Bleecker-st.)

Beg to inform the public that they have opened their

NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS

AT NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "*Bids for Supplies Advertised*," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 18th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

Four (4) squares Bangor slate, "14x24;" four (4) squares Bangor slate, "12x24;" 2,000 pounds white lead in oil; 800 pounds putty.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

600 bushels charcoal; 1,000 pounds yellow ochre; 20 papers glaziers' points; 40 gallons harness varnish; 20,000 pounds junk hemp, tarred, (standing rigging,) for making oakum, not less than 6-inch rope.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster United States Navy.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Water Commissioners.

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS. (ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST.) POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK CITY, March 7, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, of the following named ordnance stores, to wit:

2,193 artillery valise saddles, repaired,
1,100 artillery valise saddles, repairable,
5,363 artillery collars,
At St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri.
839 artillery collars,
At Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned indorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."

Samples can be seen at this agency or the arsenals. For further information apply to the undersigned,

S. CRISPIN, Brevet Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY OF BOSTON WITH STONE PAVING BLOCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870. The blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.:

Width, 3½ to 4½ in.; length, 8 to 6 in.; depth, 7 to 8 in.

All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions.

Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks."

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

GEO. O. CARPENTER, Chairman Committee on Paving.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD D. LATHROP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1870, at twelve o'clock M. S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM F. NAST, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr.................................Proprietor.

SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.

NOTICE.—Patrons of the Grand Opera House purchasing tickets will receive their change in coin.

SIXTH WEEK of the legitimate success, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, witnessed in thirty representations by upward of 120,000 delighted visitors from New-York and vicinity.

THE DEMON CANCAN. TERPSICHOREAN APOSTATICS. THE EGYPTIAN BALLET. THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET. EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

FIFTH WEEK. Fifth Week. Fifth Week. Over 53,000 persons have bestowed their universal laudations on Mr. GEO. L. FOX'S incomparable impersonation of HAMLET, together with the general production of this amusing Travestie. The ablest and most reliable critics of the Metropolis have declared Mr. G. L. FOX the Comic Muse of the present century. Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office and at the theater ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER,
24th-st., near Broadway.

EVERY EVENING,
THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION.

FROU FROU!

MATINEES OF FROU FROU,
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

THE GREAT COMEDY OF
CONTEMPORANEOUS SOCIETY.

"FROU FROU!"—The *Herald* calls it: "A perfect play, perfectly acted."

BOWERY THEATER.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. DARK HOUR BEFORE DAY. NORWEGIAN WRECKERS. EVENING AT 7½. BRIAN BOROIHME. JOLLY BEN BOWLIN. NAT FELL. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. L. A. OSTRANDER, recently returned from the East, delivered a most interesting lecture in the Alexander Chapel, Nos. 7 and 9 King-street, Tuesday evening, to a large and appreciative audience on "Turkey." The lecturer appeared in Turkish dress, and displayed in addition a variety of Eastern costumes, which tended to make his descriptions of Oriental scenes and characters the more vivid and life-like. He showed himself thoroughly master of his subject, and held the attention of his audience for more than an hour. His lecture was replete with instruction and information gathered during his two years' residence and travels in the East.

At a special meeting of the Finance Committee of the Cuban League of the United States, on Tuesday evening, a resolution was adopted, declaring that the Cuban League of the United States will defray all necessary expenses in the performance of the objects of its formation, without soliciting pecuniary aid from individuals who are not members of the organization.

The New-York Athletic Club held its annual meeting Tuesday evening at its rooms, No. 20 St. Mark's-place. The following were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Colonel William E. Van Wyck, Charles Delmonico, John C. Babcock, Henry E. Buermeyer, William Curtis Noyes, Frank Kinney, Bennett J. King, Richard Meares, B. E. Gafney, Harry A. Hiers. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Colonel WM. E. VAN WYCK, President; CHARLES DELMONICO, Vice-President; WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Secretary; RICHARD MEARES, Treasurer. FRANK KINNEY declined a re-election as Treasurer, but reported $1,200 in the treasury.

A meeting was held by a number of property-owners on Orchard-street at Turner Hall, Nos. 27 to 33 Orchard-street, last evening, in opposition to the proposed repaving of the street with Belgian pavement. After some discussion, it was resolved to appoint a committee to prepare a protest against repaving the street. It was also resolved to circulate the protest for signatures among the property-owners on the street, and to meet again at the call of the Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

At the regular meeting of the Society of Practical Engineers, last evening, at the rooms of the Geographical and Statistical Society, Cooper Institute, Dr. A. W. HALL read a paper on water meters. He gave his preference to the screw, or turbine meter, which he claimed was superior to any other, not only for exactness of measurement, but likewise for its cheapness and non-liability to get out of order. He exhibited a model of a turbine meter, having an improvement of his own invention, which he thought met all the demands required in an article for the measurement of water. The subject was discussed by three or four of the gentlemen present, after which the meeting adjourned. The next meeting is to be held on the third Wednesday in June, when a paper will be read on "Substitutes for the Steam-engine."

Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON lectures on "Jerusalem" this evening at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, for the benefit of the First Baptist Mariners' Church. Mr. PENDLETON knows whereof he speaks, and imparts his knowledge in an easy, pleasant way that has a great charm for his hearers.

A fire occurred last evening on the first floor of No. 39 Lispenard-street, in the fancy-goods store of JOSEPH OHER, doing a damage of $500 to stock, which is fully insured. The cause of the disaster is said to be the upsetting of a stove.

Judge CARPENTER, resident in this city, and a regular attendant at the John-street M. E. Church, is dangerously ill; and Rev. WM. P. CORBITT, pastor of that church, solicited the prayers of the congregation on the Judge's behalf, at the prayer-meeting held there last night.

The annual reunion of the alumni of Union College, residing in this City and vicinity, will take place on Tuesday evening, the 26th of April.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the coffee ware rooms of PUPKE & REED, No. 103 Warren-street, caused by some peanuts in the roaster taking fire. PUPKE & REED being known only as dealers in coffees, the presence of the peanuts is not explained.

A fire broke out yesterday in the cabin of the schooner *California*, lying at the pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River, doing a damage of $1,000. The vessel is owned by BERNARD QUINN, and commanded by JAMES MCGRATH. The origin of the disaster has not been ascertained.

Business in the Gold market was stagnant yesterday. It was the dullest day for some time. The fluctuations ranged from 111⅞ to 112¼. In consequence of the telegraph lines being prostrated by the storm, there were no rumors or facts upon which to operate.

The Croton main burst yesterday morning at First-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, but workmen being immediately set to repairing, no further damage was done than to undermine the track of the First-avenue Railroad and interrupt street transit for a few hours.

Another complaint was made before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, against JOSEPH F. CLYNE and DANIEL WHITE, the first and third mates, respectively, of the ship *Glad Tidings*. The complainant, ALBERT LOPLORY, a German sailor, charged the accused with having beaten him and otherwise treated him in a brutal manner, during a recent voyage of that vessel from Glasgow to this port. The accused will be brought up for examination on Saturday next.

JOHN W. HUDSON, one of the detectives attached to Mr. BERGH's office, yesterday arrested a "skinner" named J. OPPETT, of Melrose, who was driving a lame and spavined horse which he had bought at the last horse sale for $6. As OPPETT purchased the animal ostensibly to kill it and make use of its hide, &c., (hence the term "skinner,") he rendered himself liable to arrest and fine. He was held for examination.

At the eating saloon of A. J. DUPIGNAC, Washington Market, yesterday, there was exhibited a six months' calf, weighing 374 pounds. It was raised in Vermont.

The twenty-second annual ball of the Harrison Guard took place at Apollo Hall last evening, under very pleasant auspices. The Guard was organized in 1848. It is composed of residents of the Sixth Ward, and is officered as follows: Captain, PHILIP O'CONNELL; Secretary, JOHN CADY; Treasurer, JOHN CAVANAGH.

Company K, of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., gave a ball at Irving Hall last evening, but it proved to be miserably mismanaged, and not deserving any notice.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the East River, near Pier No. 1, and removed to the Morgue for recognition. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

MARGARET KANE, aged seventeen, employed in the envelope factory of GEORGE H. RAY, at No. 77 John-street, was caught in the shafting yesterday and almost instantly killed. An inquest was held by Coroner FLYNN and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

FREDERICK SCHATMAN, a German, employed in HOE's machine shop, corner of Sheriff and Broome streets, was instantly killed yesterday by a printing press falling upon him. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest at the late residence of deceased, No. 270 Broome-street.

Officer CLARK, of the First Ward, arrested WM. WILSON on Tuesday evening at the Battery, as he caught him robbing JAMES BROWN, a soldier from Governor's Island, of $22, which the latter carried in his pantaloons pocket. BROWN was lying asleep on a bench, and when awakened by the officer discovered that his pocket-book had been cut open and emptied. WILSON was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, and held for trial.

DAVID HOWARD stole a coat from a table in the premises No. 34 Cherry-street, where the owner, MICHAEL KENNEDY, of No. 5 Columbia-street, had deposited it. HOWARD was soon after arrested, and on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, was remanded for trial.

MICHAEL WALSH, fourteen years of age, residing at No. 410 Cherry-street, employed by QUINNEST & HARRIS, No. 447 Broome-street, yesterday fell through the hatchway of the building, dislocating his right leg. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

MARTIN J. O'BRIEN was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with a felonious assault on ROBERT HENRY, No. 326 Lewis-street. The assault originated in a disturbance between the parties in a liquor store, on Tuesday evening, when the prisoner drew a knife with which he struck HENRY in the head and arm, seriously injuring him. He was taken to his residence, where medical attendance was promptly secured. A certificate from Dr. BLUME, No. 274 Seventh-street, was produced in the Court yesterday to the effect that Mr. HENRY's wounds were of a serious character, and the prisoner was remanded to await the result.

JEREMIAH HARRIS, described by the police as a notorious thief and sneak, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, he having been found acting in a suspicious manner. As the Magistrate had an intimate acquaintance with the prisoner's reputation and habits, he remanded him until he could find bail in the sum of $1,000 for his future good behavior.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, ELIZABETH MELVIN and CHARLES R. KOENNER were charged with stealing thirty-two yards of cassimere, worth $45, from the premises of LION & YANKAUER, No. 36 Avenue B, on yesterday. They pleaded guilty, and were held to answer.

JANE REILLY and MARY J. KIERNAN were held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court, before Judge SCOTT, for stealing a piece of cloth from the store of BARBARA DICKINGER, No. 119 Avenue D, about 2 o'clock yesterday.

A seaman named JAS. MAGRATH was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, charged with setting fire to a schooner belonging to CHRISTOPHER QUINN, now lying at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River. The prisoner was seen leaving the vessel early on Tuesday, and immediately afterward a fire made its appearance, which completely destroyed the cabin and a part of the deck and rigging. He was about to be discharged from Mr. QUINN's employment, and this is supposed to have been his motive for the arson. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

CHAS. GRESSETT, a waiter, No. 55 Bowery, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing $120 from the person of MARY J. BROMLE yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN FOX, a coal cart driver, residing at No. 77 Baltic-street, near Nevins, is in custody on a charge of making a murderous assault upon EDWARD ROHAN, a wheelwright, while employed in a blacksmith's shop near the above location. It appears that the two men had an altercation about the price of a coal-box, and that, as a result of it, ROHAN first threatened FOX with an iron bar, and afterward seized a wooden mallet and brandished it, with a threat to kill him. FOX states that he wrested the implement from his assailant, and struck him two blows upon the head. ROHAN was taken to Long Island College Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured over the left eye, and his injuries were pronounced to be of a serious character.

"Alcohol Our Great Enemy" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Miss JULIA COLMAN this evening at the Carlton-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The talented young lady will doubtless draw a crowded house.

The three Italians at present in custody on a charge of counterfeiting nickel coin, were brought up yesterday. Their examination will take place on the 22d inst.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, the Grand Jury handed in their completed list of indictments. Justice GILBERT tendered them the thanks of the Court for the speedy manner in which they had disposed of the business submitted to them.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Democrats of the several wards comprising the town of Morrisania yesterday held their meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent them in the Board of Trustees. They resulted in the choice of the following: First Ward, T. MASON OLIVER, (the present incumbent;) Second Ward, PATRICK MULLIN; Third Ward, DAVID GLENCROSS. In the Fourth Ward, there is a division in the ranks, and each faction nominated its own candidate, each claiming to be the regular nomination. These are JOHN T. HUNT and — MCCLOUD. In the Third Ward, the Tax Payers' Association have nominated ERNEST HALL as their candidate for trustee.

A large and respectable meeting of the tax payers of Yonkers was held on Tuesday evening to take into consideration what steps should be taken to secure an effective Police force for the town, provided the new charter for the City of New-York annulling the present Metropolitan Police system should be adopted.

The tax payers of West Farms, or at least a very large portion of them, like those of Yonkers, contemplate applying to the Legislature for special authority to employ an effective Police force for the protection of life and property in the town, in case the present Metropolitan Police system is abolished.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Germans of the Second Ward of Jersey City have organized a club, under the auspices of the German Independent Central Organization of Hudson County, with JOHN WANNER for President.

The Jersey City Common Council has dismissed the complaint preferred against Dr. VONDY, of the Hospital Board, by Alderman KUSTER, his superior, of having used ungentlemanly language toward him. It has also indorsed the efforts, in Congress, of ORESTES CLEVELAND, to make a port of entry of Jersey City.

Mrs. MARY FOSTER, an aged resident of Newark, died yesterday morning at her residence. She was a resident of New-York during the early part of her life. At the funeral of Gen. WASHINGTON she was one of the sixty young ladies who carried, in procession, baskets of laurel leaves. Mrs. FOSTER was ninety-one years of age.

JACOB KNUDLE was committed to the County Jail in Newark yesterday, for riding upon the New-Jersey Railroad, from New-York to Newark, without paying his fare. He was put off by Conductor BRAGG at Marion, but got upon the train again. Since the accident to PATRICK LANE at the Hackensack Bridge, a few months ago, the conductors upon the New-Jersey Railroad have been put to a great deal of trouble by persons who insist upon a free ride.

LAWRENCE REDDINGTON was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon charged with having committed a brutal assault upon his wife on Sunday night last, in which he inflicted serious injuries.

The Newark M. E. Conference will commence its session in St. Paul's Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday next.

United States Commissioner HOFFMAN yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Messrs. SCHMALL & TROGHETTI, proprietors of a large brewery in West End, on the charge of having defrauded the revenue by selling without license, and from unstamped kegs, and by making false returns. When the Constable went to arrest the parties, he was beaten and driven away by their employes. The Commissioner had provided him with a posse of special officers for the purpose of effecting the arrest.

FRANK WINCHSTED, a cigar maker, made a desperate attempt to take his life in a saloon in Broad-street, Newark, on Tuesday night. He attempted to hang himself with a pair of thin trousers. His attempt was discovered and he was arrested.

Detectives FISCHER, of Newark, and ROLLER, of New-Haven, Conn., are the contestants for the reward of $250 for the capture of SCHUMM, the Newark murderer. ROLLER claims that he is entitled to the reward because he captured SCHUMM upon the knowledge gained from the circulated handbills. FISCHER claims that he gave ROLLER all the information that he possessed, and that he is entitled to a part of the reward. The case is being investigated by the authorities of Newark.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated in Newark and Jersey City today by processions of the Irish societies and by appropriate addresses and services.

Mariners' Division of the Temperance Association—Celebration of its First Anniversary.

The Mariners' Division of the Temperance Association celebrated its first anniversary last evening at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. It was established twelve months since, in conjunction with the Seamen's Home, for the purpose of reclaiming seafaring men from the evils of intemperance and the adoption of measures for the advancement of their social interests. On its initiation the Division numbered only twenty, and in the comparatively short period of twelve months the cause has progressed with such rapidity that it now numbers over 200. Much of its success is attributable to the exertions of a number of ladies, who warmly entered into the spirit of the organization, and who attained a decided influence over the minds of the sailors. The financial condition of this branch of the Society is also in a very flourishing condition, and the success of the past year has inspired its promoters with such confidence that they intend to extend the sphere of their labors, and procure increased accommodation for their members. The entertainment last evening was a highly-creditable affair. The programme embraced a variety of songs and recitations, in which Mrs. PARKHURST, Miss MARTIN, Miss RICHMOND, Messrs. MAGRATH and MACDONOUGH distinguished themselves. Temperance addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and Hon. P. T. BARNUM, after which the proceedings terminated with religious exercises.

The Storm in this City and Vicinity—Cellars Flooded—Buildings Blown Down.

The strong easterly gale and heavy rain of yesterday morning did some damage in this City and vicinity. The tide on the North and East Rivers and in the bay was very high. Along Greenwich and South streets cellars were under water.

During a violent gust of wind in the morning the gable wall of the three-story brick building, at the north-west corner of Thirty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, was blown down. The building was occupied by two families, but no one was injured.

At the corner of Pearl and Broad streets, in the morning, a porter, in attempting to fish out of the cellar of the storehouse some of the floating merchandise, fell into the vault, and before assistance could reach him was nearly drowned.

In the vicinity of Coenties-slip, Broad and Pearl streets, the cellars are flooded full of water—cheese, lard and barrels were afloat.

The mails due in the City yesterday arrived on time, with the exception of the Northern mail, which was greatly delayed by damage to the tracks of the Hudson River Road in consequence of the rain.

Considerable damage is reported to have been done in South Brooklyn by the storm. The foundations of several new buildings in Fifteenth-street were washed away. The tin-roof of a frame building in Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was blown off. The sidewalk in several places on Fifth-avenue is said to have been washed away. High board fences, trees, awnings, &c., have been blown down in all parts of the city.

The storm did much damage on Long Island. At Hunter's Point the high wind blew off several house-tops, chimneys were destroyed and trees blown down.

The tracks of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads at Dutch Kills have been partly washed away, and are covered with water as far as Hunter's Point. It is reported that the New-town bridge has also been destroyed. The westward-bound trains on the Long Island Railroad all stopped at Dutch Kills, and the passengers were compelled to wade through water and mud knee deep. They were compelled to submit to extortionate prices to be conveyed to Hunter's Point. It will take the greater part of the day to repair the damage, and meanwhile travel is completely stopped.

In New-Jersey the meadows were overflowed, and considerable other damage was done along the line of the railroads. In Jersey City, a house in Grove, between York and Montgomery streets, was unroofed.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT D. HOLMES.

Grand Masonic Demonstration—The Services at Grace Church—An Imposing Procession—The Last Rites at Green-Wood.

The funeral of the late ROBERT D. HOLMES, Past Grand Master of Masons of this State, who was buried from Grace Church yesterday afternoon, was one of the most largely attended that has been seen in this City for a number of years. Nearly all the Masonic lodges of New-York were present, either in a body or by delegations, and, in addition, very many personal friends, of whom the deceased had a large number, testified by their presence to the esteem in which he was held. The funeral services were under the direction of the Grand Lodge.

At 2 P. M. the remains were removed from the late residence of the deceased, No. 45 Barrow-street, to Grace Church. They were accompanied by the grand officers, who had previously assembled, by the members of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 272—of which Lodge the late Past Grand Master was one of the founders and its first Master—Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140, of Royal Arch Masons, and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36, of Knights Templar, of both of which bodies the deceased was also a member. The latter acted as a guard of honor and as an escort to the Grand Lodge. The pall-bearers appointed for the occasion were Right Worshipful District Deputies Jerome Buck, George W. Harris, Charles Sackreuter, and F. A. Richshoffer, Judge John R. Brady, Judge Henry Alker, Nathaniel Jarvis, Esq., and Thaddeus W. Meighan.

Arriving at the church, the remains were borne up the center aisle, preceded by the reverend clergy, and placed in front of the altar. The church was crowded in every part, and very many were unable to even gain admission to the edifice. Pews were reserved for the Press and the Bar, which were well filled, and the Association formed of Class No. 9 of Grammar School No. 3 was also present, as a mark of respect to their old comrade. The following officers of the Grand Lodge attended the funeral, and the places of such as were absent were filled by deputies:

R. W. John H. Anthon, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer; R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary; R. W. John Boyd, R. W. Philip Merkle, R. W. William Sinclair, Grand Stewards; W. Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant; W. John Hoole, Grand Tiler; Grand Lecturer, Geo. H. Raymond.

The services at the church were of a most impressive character, and were performed by the Rector, Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., assisted by Rev. WM. T. EGBERT. The music was of an unusually high order, and was under the direction of Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN, who presided at the organ. The choral service was rendered by the choir of Grace Church, consisting of Mrs. JULIA L. BODSTEIN, Miss E. RACHAU, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, tenor, and Mr. JULIUS LUMBARD, bass. After the services were concluded and while the vast audience was passing around the casket containing the honored dead, HANDEL's "Dead March from Saul" was exquisitely performed by the organist.

The remains were then taken from the church and placed upon the hearse, and accompanied by an immense Masonic procession, taken to Fulton Ferry, and from thence to Green-Wood Cemetery. The line was under the direction of W. M. CHARLES ROOME, Master of Kane Lodge, Marshal of the Day, assisted by the following aids: R. W. OLIVER S. BRADY, W. JOHN J. GORMAN, and Brothers EDWARD L. GAUL, BENJAMIN LOPAN and DAVID F. MCBAIRN. Over sixty lodges, in full regalia, were in the column, and the procession numbered about four thousand Masons. The remains, from the ferry to the place of burial, were escorted by the same bodies as from the late residence of the deceased to the church. Arriving at the tomb, the solemn burial services of the Masonic fraternity were performed by Deputy Grand Master JOHN H. ANTHON, who, in addition, pronounced a most beautiful and touching eulogy upon the departed, alluding to the fact that as a poor boy, graduating from one of the public schools, unknown and without friends to aid him, the deceased had by his own efforts and by his many noble traits of character attained for himself eminence in a profession second only to one in honor, and in Masonry obtained and deserved the highest gifts of the Order. At the conclusion of Mr. ANTHON's remarks, the sprig of laurel, the emblem of immortality, was placed upon the coffin by the brethren present, who then left the city of the dead for the great city of the living.

The following is a brief Masonic history of the late Mr. HOLMES: Made a Mason in April, 1852, he was elected Master of Mystic Tie Lodge at its formation in December of the same year. This office he held until December, 1859, with the exception of one year—1856. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master in 1862 by Grand Master CRANE. In 1864 he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Master in 1865, to which office he was re-elected for 1866. Since that time he was known in Masonry as the Masonic editor of the *Dispatch*, and as a valued contributor to various Masonic journals. His loss is a heavy one to the fraternity, and one which will be seriously felt by the Order throughout the whole country.

KINGS COUNTY JAIL.

The Number and Condition of the Prisoners—Crime in the Building of Jails.

The emphatic declarations which were made some weeks ago in relation to the utter unfitness of Kings County Jail for the confinement of human beings or any living thing, other than such vermin as feed upon offal and fatten in stench, gave cause for great local excitement, and wherever the accounts were read, the impression prevailed that all the fabled horrors of Calcutta's hole had there been realized. As is usual in similar cases, the legislative authorities, after a few months' delay for the ripening of conclusion, mentioned the matter to somebody else, and inquiry was made. The report is expected daily, and when it shall come there cannot remain a doubt that the County Jail is unfit for the purpose for which it was designed, not only because of lack of room, but because of improper construction of the means to cleanliness of those confined within.

The material facts are these—which were gathered yesterday during an unannounced visit by one of the TIMES reporters: All the charges of unhealthfulness, as occasioned by the carelessness of officials and servants, are clearly not well founded. When our reporter entered the building the usual Wednesday's cleansing was in progress. Where the servants were cleaning the work was certainly thoroughly done, and the portions not yet reached with the scrubbing brush, mop and whiting brush gave satisfactory evidence that dirt is not suffered to long remain where it can be cleared away. The troubles which occasion unhealthfulness lie in the site upon which the building stands, its inadequate size and the worse than bad construction of the closet waste pipes. Set, as the building is, almost into the side of the height known as Old Fort Green, the lower portions are damp and cold, and the air unfit to breathe. So well has this been understood for months, that the lower tier of cells, in the left wing, has not been used for prisoners excepting when absolutely necessary, because of the crowd of inmates; and only otherwise, for single nights, when the cold drives the homeless to seek for shelter there.

In the left wing of the prison the males are confined, and, even as compared with the wing in which females are held, the condition is positively bad. There are three tiers of cells in this wing, and each tier has fourteen cells, fair in height and about eight by twelve feet in length and breadth. These cells derive a fair proportion of light from the windows opposite their doors, and with simply the hall-way between. Were their interior arrangements right, no serious fault need be found with them, except in the lower tier, attention to which has already been drawn. They are heated by steam-pipes, and, in regard to warmth, in the upper tiers no fault is found. The arrangement of the prisoners' sinks is exceedingly faulty. They are kept in a filthy condition by the carelessness of the prisoners. When the jail is over-crowded with prisoners, as it almost always is—when from three to five must be placed in a single cell—it will be seen that, owing to the size of the room, there cannot be bedding for all. They are obliged to lie down by turns, and such sleep as can be secured under such conditions, is not the sleep of healthful rest. It is not wonderful, then, that those who are long confined in Kings County Jail, come out even to be hanged as if seeing relief in the change. And this too, not because food and attendance are not all that is required, but simply because the site and interior construction of the cells are, for even a jail, exceedingly bad.

But even this bad jail has its more healthful features. The right wing, which is used for the detention of female prisoners, is vastly less objectionable than that which is used by the males. In this the tiers of cells are more numerous, but many of the cells are larger, and all are clean and as well ventilated as the situation permits.

The average number of criminal inmates is estimated to be, females, 70; males, 150. Among the more noted of those now there confined, are WM. CHAMBERS, the murderer of Mr. VOORHEES, of whom so much has been recently said. However vicious he may be, he has not now any facial appearance of vice. His person and clothing are cleanly, his face pale and his expression rather thoughtful than crazed.

OWEN HAND, who committed the murder in the gas-house, Brooklyn, in August last, has a sickly appearance and is ill at ease.

EDWIN PERRY, charged with the murder of KANE, and JOHN HOWARD, under indictment for a like offense, have been tried [illegible] but seem less disturbed than HAND.

EDWARD STACHMAN, a wretch full fifty years of age, is there for the commission of a revolting offense on two little girls. He looks the criminal his deed would indicate. The pollution he spreads grows with him yet, and he is, in person, a foul offense to even a jail.

There are also there the three young burglars, LACY, WILLIAMS and MACKAY, and the two young river thieves, BIGHBTON and MCCALL, who prowled at Red Hook Point. In the same tier are OWENS and ANDERSON, whose business it was to purchase the goods these thieves obtained.

Under the title of highway robbers there are now confined JOHN HOGAN, PAT. REGAN, OWEN GILLESPIE, JOSEPH GILLIGAN and HUGH MCCOOL; as are also the aged STACY, FRANK ARCHIBALD and JOHN M. HOLT for false acknowledgment, representing the principal and stealing the judgment roll in the Dalzell divorce case. PERRY, the chief of the sinners, is still at large.

In the wing for female prisoners the only peculiar cases are those of THERESA FINNIGAN, said to be sixteen years of age, but looking younger, who is in for keeping a disorderly house with a Chinaman, in Myrtle-avenue, near Nostrand. The others there are mainly charged with the more common crimes—larcenies, drunkenness and violent assaults. Nearly all have an appearance and odor of crime. Unless the coming call upon the authorities shall cause a change in the construction of the interior necessities, and eventually a larger jail in a better location, few who are long in Kings County's hands for crime will find mental or physical gain.

The Associated Press Agent in Havana.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. J. WATSON WEBB's assault upon the Havana agent of the Associated Press is as unfair as it is illogical and gratuitous. The statement which he attributes to said agent, as the basis of his aspersion, was entirely proper and truthful. In response to the query whether the Government did not emasculate his news telegrams he said: "They do not strike out much, because they tell me in advance what I must not allude to." The agent evidently assumed that his querist was cognizant of the Government censorship, and would draw the natural inferences therefrom. But the General swiftly jumped to the conclusion that our agent simply confessed himself a willing mouthpiece for the Spanish authorities. This is not a fair inference, as the reader will see. The Government censorship of the Cuban telegraph is so notorious that the business of the Company is seriously embarrassed thereby, for correspondents naturally dislike to subject every message, whether relating to politics or to social matters, however sacred, to the prying curiosity of some official, or to pay in advance for messages, with the knowledge that the censor may strike out any part thereof, and that thus the mutilated dispatches may be made to convey a meaning directly the reverse of what their authors intended. We have frequently posted the public upon these facts. It was no secret here, therefore, that so far as news from Cuba is concerned, we can only obtain by telegraph what the authorities will permit to come over the wires—for it is the Government, and not the Press nor its agent, which controls them. If Gen. WEBB knew these facts, his attack upon our agent was unworthy of his years and character. If he did not know them, his failure to inform himself before venturing to attack the poor "hotel runner," who, in the same breath he tells us, is the trusted friend of Gen. DE RODAS, the "gentlemanly and frank soldier," is it not clear that his glance at Cuban affairs was so extremely superficial as to render unsafe the acceptance of his opinion on other points of the situation? Our Havana agent obeys instructions in omitting from his telegrams what he knows will not be permitted to reach us. We found such instructions necessary, less for economical reasons than because the elimination by the censor of parts of his dispatches resulted, on some occasions, in misleading us by giving to the remainder a wrong construction. The agent's "opinions," aired by Gen. WEBB, have no relevancy, because while the General seems to hold a "hotel runner's" opinions worthy of his serious treatment, our rules rigidly forbid their expression in news telegrams.

Respectfully, J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE, Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 16.—The market for American Securities opened firm. The following table shows the course of Securities and Stocks during the day:

	12 M.	3 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92	92	92
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	91	90⅞	91
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	90	90	90
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
U. S. 10-40s	87	87	87
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	117½	117½	116
Erie Railroad Shares	22¾	22	22¾
At. and Gt. West. Shares	30	30	30

PARIS, March 16.—The Bourse opened firm and closed strong. Rentes opened at 73f. 62c., ex dividend, and closed at 73f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, March 16.—United States Bonds firm; quotations unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm, and closed quiet and steady. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—9s. 4d.@9s. 5d. for California White, 8s. 1d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 10d. for Red Winter. Flour opened easier, and closed at 20s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, March 16.—Turpentine easier at 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil flat at £32 ℔ ton. Tallow opened firm, and closed quiet and steady. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. ℔ ton. Sugar firm. Refined Petroleum quiet.

ANTWERP, March 16.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady at 61¼f. for Standard White, and closed quiet at 61f.

BREMEN, March 15—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 7 thalers 7 groats.

HAMBURG, March 15—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 15 marc bancos 5 schilling.

HAVRE, March 16.—Cotton opened flat and closed on spot and afloat; Low Middling, to arrive, opened at 125f. and closed at 123½f.

HAVANA, March 16.—The SUGAR market is firm, with an improved demand. EXCHANGE on London, 10¾@11¼ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 day sight, in gold, 1¼ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—EXCHANGE weak at 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet at $3 62½@$4 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT—No. 1 at 85c.; No. 2 closes quiet at 77c.@77¼c.; in the afternoon unsettled and lower at 76¾c., cash, and seller March; 77¾c. seller April. CORN firmer and higher at 73c. for No. 2, 62c.@64c. for no grade. OATS quiet at 38¼c.@ 37c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 67c.@67¼c. for No. 1, 65¼c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 80c.@83c. for rejected. HIGHWINES steady at 92½c.@93c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $25 75. LARD dull at 13½c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 8¾c. Rough SIDES, 12c. Short Clear MIDDLES, 13c. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 14½c. Dressed HOGS advanced 15c.@25c.; sales at $9 90@$10 55 for common to choice, $8 95 for extra fancy. CATTLE active and firm at $7 90@$8 75 for fair to good Cows, $8 00@$8 27½ for fair to medium, $7 90@$7 50 for good shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—TOBACCO firm at $6 @$6 90 for Lugs, to common Leaf; $9@$11 for medium dark Leaf; $12@$16 for good Manufacturing. COTTON dull at 20c.@21c. FLOUR heavy; Spring quiet at $3 50@$4; Fall Superfine, $3 80@$4 15; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 50@$5. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 04; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 06; Choice, $1 15@$1 18. CORN firmer at 78c.@79c. for mixed; 78c.@82c. for Yellow. OATS quiet at 52c. BARLEY declining; prime Minnesota 84c.@90c.; prime Fall, $1 18@$1 20. RYE—Nothing doing. WHISKY dull at 89c. PORK dull at $26. Dry-salted MEATS very dull at 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders; 14½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c. for Choice. LARD nominal. CATTLE quiet at $4@$6 50 for fair to prime; $6@$6 50 for choice. Live HOGS dull at $7 50@$8. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels; Oats, 1,600 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 16.—FLOUR, WHEAT, OATS, and RYE all neglected and nominally quoted at unchanged rates. CORN firm; Old sold at 85c. 3,000 bushels in the railroad elevator; New scarce and wanted; held at 81c. on the track. BARLEY quiet and easy; sales 3 cars four-rowed at 85c. in store, and 4,000 bushels do. on private terms. PEAS neglected. SEEDS quiet, at $9 for Timothy; $9 12½@$9 40 for Clover, and $2 50 for Flax; there was a peddling trade only. HIGHWINES retailing nominally at 99c. PORK dull at $26 25. LARD dull at 15¼c.@16c. CATTLE—Receipts 1,055 head; the market was firm, and prices were ¼c. higher for fair to prime Beeves; the snowstorm restricts business. Sales 426 head at 7¼c.@7¾c. for prime to extra; 6¾c. for fair; 4¼c.@5¼c. for Stockers; Milch Cows firm, and a shade better. HOGS—Receipts, 2,600 head. The market was quiet and nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—FLOUR quiet, with a moderate local demand; Family, $5@$5 25. WHEAT unchanged, with a limited demand. CORN—Sales at 74c.@76c. for Mixed; Pure White, 80c. OATS dull at 50c.@54c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY neglected; Spring, 85c.@95c.; Fall, $1@$1 05. COTTON firm at 20¼c.@20½c. for Middling. TOBACCO unchanged, sales 95 hhds. WHISKY steady at 92c. for wood bound and 93c. for iron bound. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged in every respect; there was but little demand; yesterday's prices were asked. LARD held at 13¾c.@14c.; but little is offering, and there was but little demand. EXCHANGE par buying.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 23c. BARK declined; No. 1 Quercitron, $33. CLOVER SEED, $8@$8 12½. FLOUR firmer and more inquiry; Superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; Extras, $4 62@$4 75; Fancy, $5 50@$7 50. WHEAT in improved demand but prices unchanged. RYE declined to 95c. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 90c.@91c., in store; 91c.@92c., afloat. OATS steady at 54c.@55c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 19c.; Refined, 32c. COFFEE unchanged; Rio at 14¼c.@17c.; Laguayra, 18½c., gold. MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY sells at $1@$1 02.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—COTTON firm at 21½c. for Middling. FLOUR firm and more active at yesterday's prices; low grades scarce. WHEAT firm; receipts small; Pennsylvania, $1 20@$1 25; prime to choice Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 45. CORN firm; Yellow, 92c.@93c.; White, 89c.@90c. OATS steady at 54c.@56c. RYE quiet at 95c. Mess PORK quiet at $27. BACON quiet; Rib Sides at 15c.@15½c.; Clear Rib, 15c.@16c.; Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c. HAMS, 18c.@20c. LARD, 16¼c. WHISKY firm; held at 98c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 16.—FLOUR unchanged, with a fair demand; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25@$6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White; and $6 75@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of car loads of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. CORN quiet at 81c. BARLEY in demand; sales, 500 bushels Upper Lake Canada, to arrive, on private terms. CORN MEAL, $1 75 for bolted, and $1 65 for unbolted ℔ cwt. MILL FEED in good demand, ... Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $26 @$27; Shorts at $24@$25 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 45c. Barley, 20c. Feed ℔ ton to Boston, $6 40; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 75.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—COTTON in fair demand at advanced prices; Middling, 22c.@22½c.; net receipts, 2,888 bales; coastwise, 173 bales; total, 2,982 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 3,670 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 193,433 bales. FLOUR dull and lower at $4 87½@$6. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 60c.@62c. BRAN, $1 75. HAY, $26@$27. PORK, $27 50@$28. BACON, 11¼c.@15½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17c.@17½c. LARD dull; Tierce, 14c.; Keg, 17½c.@17¾c. SUGAR—Prime, 11c.@11¼c. MOLASSES—Prime Fermenting, 60c.@65c. WHISKY, 93½c.@$1 02. COFFEE unchanged. GOLD, 112. EXCHANGE—New-York Sight, par; Sterling, 123¼.

TOLEDO, March 16.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; Amber Michigan, $1 05; No. 1 Red held at $1 12; No. 2 do. held at $1 05¼. CORN advancing; New, 79½c. OATS quiet at 48c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—7,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 2,100 bushels Wheat, 6,300 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—TOBACCO—Sales 182 hhds. at $5 50@$6 50 for Trash, $6@$7 50 for Lugs, and $8@$19 for low to good Leaf. COTTON irregular; Middling, 20c. FLOUR and GRAIN active, but unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. LARD—Prime tierce, 15c. WHISKY heavy at 90c.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—COTTON active at 21c. for Middling; receipts, 450 bales; exports, 196 bales. FLOUR, $5@$6 50. CORN, 85c.@91. OATS, 58c.@60c. LARD, 14c.@15c. PORK, $28 75@$29. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Sides, 15¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10¼c.; Sides, 14c.@15c.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 16.—COTTON in moderate demand, and prices are firm; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; receipts, 868 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,682 bales; to Havre, 1,159 bales; coastwise, 8 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 38,373 bales.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at 80¼c. for No. 1; 80¼c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at 39¼c. for No. 2. CORN advancing; New, 62c. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. SHIPMENTS, 4,000 bbls. Flour. No receipts, on account of the storm.

ALBANY, March 16.—Nothing was done in WHEAT or CORN today. RYE firm, and small sales at $1 05@$1 07c. OATS dull at 58c.@60c. for the range of State. BARLEY dull; Two-rowed State, 70c.@80c. for the range.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firmer; New held 77c.@78c. OATS firm; No. 1 State, 47c. RYE quiet at 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull.

MOBILE, Ala., March 16.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¼c.@21⅜c.; receipts, 384 bales; exports, to New-Orleans, 73 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,152 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16.—Spirits of TURPENTINE active at 43c.; the stock is light. ROSIN firm at $1 60@$2. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $1 90. COTTON firm at 20¼c. for Middling.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 21⅛c.; receipts, 782 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,480 bales; coastwise, 318 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 55,199 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; receipts, 672 bales; exports, coastwise, 138 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 21,349 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., March 16.—COTTON firm; holders are asking 20c. for Low Middling; receipts, 255 bales; exports, coastwise, 138 bales; no sales; stock, 4,954 bales.

TOLEDO, March 16.—The FLOUR market is inactive. WHEAT dull and unchanged; Amber, $1 05@$1 05¼. CORN 1c. better; New, 78½c.; No grade, 71c. OATS—No. 1, 48c. CLOVER SEED, $8@$8 10.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 16.—COTTON active at better prices; sales, 346 bales; Middling, 20¼c.@20¾c.; receipts, 169 bales.

DETROIT, March 16.—WHEAT unchanged. OATS dull at 47c. BARLEY dull at $1 55@$1 60 ℔ cental.

[Advertisement.]

"SPRING IS COMING! SPRING IS HERE."—That is what the poet saith. Old Winter, however, "still lingers in the lap of Spring," and his chilly winds let us know that he is yet around. There is another party around just now also. And that party is KNOX, the Hatter. When there is a new style of goods in his line to be introduced to the public, or, what is more to the point, when the public demand something novel, neat and tasty in the Hat line, KNOX knows what is wanted, and is on hand, "equal to the emergency of the hour." KNOX's Spring Styles are just out and are in great demand. They are truly beautiful and elegant, and are destined to be the styles of the season. KNOX can be found at his old stand, corner Broadway and Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	March 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	March 19	New-York	Havre.
Denmark	March 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	March 19	New-York	Liverpool.
America	March 19	New-York	Bremen.
Cambria	March 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Columbia	March 17	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	March 19	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and the West Indies, by the Columbia, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 5 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 16—*In steam-ship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—James Day, Wm. Watson, A. P. Stanford, Mrs. A. M. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Lindsay, Prof. H. C. Cameron, H. S. Reynolds, J. T. Brady, Miss Gill.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Bienville, from New-Orleans and Havana.—G. C. Huntington and wife, E. T. Wilkinson, Mrs. Barnett, A. A. Barnett, Mrs. J. W. Chaffin, E. S. Taylor, K. C. Wells, A. B. Hoyt. From Havana—H. C. De Rivera, Jno. M. Story, Thos. Galway, Franklin Burgess, A. Martinez, Jas. Sanders, H. Bullnheuser.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 09 | Sun sets..... 6 09 | Moon rises. 6 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 27 | Gov. Island. 8 16 | Hell Gate.. 9 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Colorado, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.

Brigs Teviot, (Br.,) Atkins, Cienfuegos, F. F. Whitney & Co.; Harmony, (Br.,) Locke, Caibarien, Honey & Parker.

Schrs. Jason, Miller, Port-au-Prince, Simpson & Clapp; Nettie Richardson, (Br.,) Davis, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Peterson, Gonaives for orders, Brett Son & Co.; Julia A. Rider, Rider, Indianola and Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.; Florence Rogers, Halsey, Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; E. Steelman, Church, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; W. T. Smith, Smith, Gloucester, E. Crowell.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans March 8, and Havana 10th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced heavy weather from S. W. to N. W. from Havana to Cape Hatteras. March 14, at 7 o'clock A. M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-ship Western Metropolis, hence for New-Orleans. The B. was detained 10 hours in the Lower Bay by fog. Left in port at Havana, U. S. monitor Saugus.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Feb. 25, via Queenstown 27th, Halifax March 10th, and Boston 15th, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Washington, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 50 hours, with cotton and naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship American Congress, Ghiselin, London and Isle of Wight Jan. 19, with mdse. and 13 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather to lat. 28 30, lon. 63, thence was 20 days with strong gales from N. N. W. to N. W.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre Jan. 13, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had a very rough passage.

Bark Marco Polo, (N. G.,) Minssen, Bremen 56 ds., with mdse. and 10 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Has had heavy N. W. gales almost the entire passage; no date, lon. 70, no lat., spoke bark Argonaut, hence for Bremen.

Bark Mary Lee, (of Maryport,) Robinson, Yokohama 170 ds., with teas to Napier, Welsford & Co.

Bark Demetra, (N. G.,) Rase, Messel 71 ds., with rags to C. Tobias.

Bark Hattie M., (of Bear River, N. S.,) Parker, Cardiff 53 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Henry & Parker.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Henschsen, Newcastle, Eng., 77 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. In the Gulf Stream saw an abandoned schr., hailing from Nova Scotia; could not get her name. Came the southern passage, and was 15 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Inglewood, (of Greenock,) Jameson, Batavia Oct. 27, with sugar to Dabney, Morgan & Co. Oct. 29, passed Anjier; Dec. 26, Cape Good Hope; Jan. 26, lon. 20 30, crossed equator.

Bark Queen of Scots, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had northerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Isaac Hall. Good weather up to Cape May; was 4 ds. north of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brig H. G. Hassell, for New-York.

Bark Dilpussunel, (Br.,) Jones, Shanghae Nov. 12, and the pilot station 24th. Dec. 13, passed Anjier; Jan. 22, passed Cape Good Hope; Feb. 5, crossed Equator in lon. 22; Feb. 10, lat. 9 30 N., lon. 39 W., spoke ship Malton Abbey, from London to Point Phillips; 19th, lat. 9 35 N., lon. 27 30 W., ship City of Shanghae, Glasgow to Bombay; 19th, lat. 2 30 N., lon. 25 30 W., bark Satellite, from Chincha Islands for Liverpool. Hence had very light winds and variables.

Bark Florence Peters, (of Portland,) Hooper, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. winds.

Bark Windsor, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochran, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Muller & Hanken—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Was 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Minerva, (Aust.,) Marquis, London 63 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather to Bermuda; thence had rough W. gales.

Brig Bacchus, (N. G.,) Davids, Rio Janeiro, 4 ds., with coffee to [illegible]. Feb. 6, crossed equator, lon. 37 [illegible].

Brig Nonpareil, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig Laila, (Norw.,) Custeen, Messina 68 ds., with fruit to Funch, Edye & Co. Was 18 ds. north of Hatteras with strong gales from N. W. to N. Lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Hoxie, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; split sails; had alternate calms and gales.

Brig Walter Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Buenos Ayres, 60 ds., hides and sheep skins to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had W. gales entire passage. Feb. 2, lat. 12 30 S. lon. 34 15 W., spoke ship Star, of Yarmouth, Liverpool for Callao, 58 ds. out. Bark Flora del Mar sailed 2 ds. previous, and brig Lane to sail in 3 ds., both for New-York.

Brig Maria Crowell, (Br.,) Crowell, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had rough weather; has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig Excelsior, Mace, of and from Bermuda 10 ds., with mdse. to Duncan McColl.

Brig Wilmington, (Br.,) Bentley, Bridgeport, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. T. T. Tasker, Allen, Jacksonville 11 ds., with yellow pine to M. A. Wilder. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. winds.

Schr. J. S. & L. C. Adams, (Term,) of Great Egg Harbor, Price, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to Muller & Hanken—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Had variable weather, and was 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Loeta, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to A. Abbott & Co. 5th inst., passed Hatteras; 11th, was off Barnegat.

Schr. Clara E. Moody, Abbott, Para, 19 ds., with rubber, &c., to R. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather to lat. 32.

Schr. Kalmar, Lambert, Galveston 24 ds., with cotton, &c., to C. W. Adams & Co. Has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy gales.

Schr. J. R. Clayton, Clayton, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales.

Schr. Thomas Beas, Somers, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins. Has had heavy weather.

Schr. J. H. Haig, Brower, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. Charles E. Page, Doughty, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber for Boston.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Grain, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Wilbur, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to order.

Schr. Nellie F. Burgess, McKeen, Jacksonville 11 ds., with yellow pine for Middleton, Conn.

Schr. Ella Pease, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to F. A. Fairchild.

Schr. Andrew Gastker, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Hattie Lee, Shearer, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thos. G. Benton & Sons.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Memento, Mason, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. A. S. Griffing, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Dart, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ballison, Clay, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Niantic, Greene, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Belle, Howes, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ida L. Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Tway, Smith, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Colorado, for Liverpool; Sherman, for New-Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 16.—Arr. ship Golden Rule, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16.—Arr. schr. S. T. Baker, from Savannah.

Sld. schrs. F. H. Buckly, for Wilmington, Del.; Four Sisters, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 16.—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Beacon Light, from Liverpool; brig Alfred, from Conception.

Passed out—Steamer Liberty, for Havana.

Arr. schr. Jane Burloe, for Fall River.

HONOLULU, Feb. 28.—Arr. Arctic, from New-Bedford, with 200 bbls. sperm oil.

Sld. James Chester, Callao; Lorenzo, Cork; Nicasta, Costa Rica; Collina, Japan.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 14, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. brigs Crocus and Proteus; schrs. E. H. Furber, Jane C. Patterson and Lena.

P. M.—Arr. schr. J. H. Lockwood, Norfolk, for Boston.

15th, A. M.—Arr. brig Henry Perkins, Providence, for Boston.

Sld. brigs C. H. Kennedy, Henry Perkins, and William H. Parks; schrs. Lizzie D. Small, Rose Skerret, Pinta, Ephraim & Anna, Clara Bell, George & Albert, J. H. Lockwood, James M. Vance, Mary Standish, Clara Davidson, Richmond, Uncle Tom, and White Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Sld. ship Young America, for New-York; bark Benefactress, for Yokohama.

16th.—Arr. Jewess, Hong Kong.

Sld. Galatea, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—Arr. steamer Orient, from Boston; schr. Sarah B. Thomas from Vennes Point. Cld. barks Albion Hart, for Liverpool; Kentville, for Liverpool; Alfred, for St. John, N. B.; schr. White Sea, for Satilla River; brig Geo. Amos, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16.—Arr. steam-ship Regulator, from Cork.

Cld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Nettie Merryman, (of Boston,) Rollins, from Shanghae, which arrived 14th, reports: Passed Anjier Nov. 10; in the Indian Ocean, lat. 18 S., lon. 93 E., had a heavy hurricane from S. E., and went around to N. W., lasting 36 hours, ship laying with her upper deck even under water; sprung mainmast, lost foreyard, 2 casks water; stove one cask and lost part of the spare spars, drawing the ring bolts from the deck. Nearly a whole suit of sails blowed from the yards after being well furled with double gaskets; stove bulwarks, &c.; passed Cape Good Hope Jan. 2, crossed the equator Jan. 28, in lon. 33 W.; has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Steamship Oriental and schr. Sarah B. Boggs, bound to Wilmington, collided near Vennes Point today. Nothing is left of the schooner; her spars and rigging are carried away. The steamer's rigging, sail and boats on her starboard side are all gone. The steamer and schooner are at the dock.

Marine Disasters.

The schr. Joseph Long, (of Portland,) Perry, from Kingston, Jam., cargo coffee and logwood, is ashore at Deal, N. J.; mainmast gone and lies broadside on; crew all saved.

The schr. Helen A. Hoyt, (of Staten Island,) Capt. Crammer, with her mainmast gone, is ashore off the Highlands, N. J.; crew in the rigging.

The schr. James H. Hoyt, (of Staten Island,) Anderson, from ——, (not schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Crammer, as reported this A. M.,) which went ashore this morning (16th) opposite the Highlands, N. J., has gone to pieces, and all hands lost. The crew took to the rigging, and remained there until the vessel went to pieces.

Spoken, &c.

J. Steele—Br. bark, from Cardiff for Baltimore, Feb. 4, lat. 43, lon. 16 50.

Sea Gem—Br. bark, from Cardiff for Havana, Feb. 13, no lat., &c.

Ellen Stevens—Bark, hence for Matanzas, was seen March 9, lat. 37 30, lon. 73.

John Freeman—Brig, bound N., was seen March 9, lat. 34 40, lon. 75 12.

Mississippi—Fr. ship, from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp, was signalized Feb. 6, lat. 22 19, lon. 42 52.

Record—Br. ship, from Antwerp for New-Orleans, Jan. 20, lat. 29 10, lon. 23 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, March 2, brig M. C. Comery, for New-York in 7 ds., and brig Alice Sterrett, for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

At Para, Feb. 21, brig Hattie, to sail in 3 ds.

HAVANA, March 16.—The steam-ship Cortes sailed today for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

HAVRE, March 16.—The steam-ship Cella, from New-York, touched here today on the way to London.

GLASGOW, March 16.—The Allan line steam-ship St. David, from Portland, arrived here today.

THE BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES

RAILROAD COMPANY,

Upon examination,

WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE BEST

AND THE

CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

I. THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

II. THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

III. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIFTY-FIVE MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS FULL EQUIPMENT.

IV. THE PLANS COMPLETED AND MONEY EXPENDED FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.

V. THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.

VI. THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

VII. THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF FORTY YEARS.

VIII. THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.

IX. THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED, THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

X. THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., Merchants,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

ST. JOSEPH

RAILROAD CO.

THE

LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000

NOW READY FOR SALE

AND

DELIVERY,

Amounting to $250,000,

AND

ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,500 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000, payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS

OF THE

New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,

OF CONNECTICUT,

ARE BEING MARKETED WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND SALES ARE BEING FILLED FROM THE SECOND ISSUE.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be over-estimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into INTEREST-BEARING CAPITAL; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-Line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY.

BRANCH OFFICES. { No. 586 6th-av. Southwest cor. 4th-av. and 23d-st.

Cash Capital	$2,000,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1870	4,516,368 40
Liabilities	196,387 83

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank	$339,156 13
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,460,915 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	496,675 00
United States Stocks (market value)	1,492,378 75
State, Municipal and Bank Stocks and Bonds (market value)	680,435 00
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	156,805 52
Total	$4,516,368 40

The attention of all requiring Insurance is invited to the condition of the HOME, as shown by the above statement.

This Company pays no Brokerage nor Commission on Risks in the City, but any rebate allowed is always shown upon the policy. Large lines of Insurance provided for without trouble to the insured.

Policies issued payable in gold if desired.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, Second Vice-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Sec.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Sec.

REFRIGERATORS.

BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

IRON FRONTS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

J. L. JACKSON AND BROTHERS
IRON WORKS,
28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best, Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 28, 1869.*

REMOVAL.

HAINES BROTHERS beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have removed their ware rooms and piano-forte business to their new large and elegant warehouse, Nos. 322 to 330 East 23d-st., corner Second-av.